The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1859.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE. Fifth Appearance this Season of Mr. T. C. KING, who is engaged for Twelve Nights. Every Evening Miss HARRIET GORDON, Mr. G. HONEY and Mr. NORTON.

THIS EVENING (Thursday), July 21st, will be performed Bulwer's celebrated Play of RICHELIEU, or the Conspiracy. Louis XIII., Mr. Fitzpatrick; Cardinal Richelieu, Mr. T. C. King; Julie de Mortemar, Miss Annie Parker.

Characteristic Dance—Master Halahan.

To be followed by an Eccentric Operatic Sketch, entitled WHERE'S PICCOLOIMNI?

To be followed by an Original Musical Interlude entitled THE BONNIE FISH WIFE—Sir Hiccory Heartycheer, Mr. B. Norton; Miss Thistledown and Maggy Macfarlane, Miss H. Gordon, with songs—Scene, England and the Highlands.

To conclude with a Grand BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT entitled THE FOUR SEASONS.

Prices of admission—Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper, 3d.; Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.; Private Boxes, One-half.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.

ROMAN CATHOLIC FRIENDS, Come to the Discussion in the Controversial Class, Skinner's-alley, Coombe, on THURSDAY evening, July 21, 1859, at half-past Seven o'clock. MR. GEORGE M'GUIGAN will (God willing) preside. Subject: Does the Holy Ghost work in the Church of Rome?—(Continued).

Is not the promise of the Holy Ghost to *all believers*, and not to the clergy or officers of the Church alone?—St. John, xiv. 23; 1 John, ii. 27.

Is not the great office of the Holy Ghost to testify of and glorify Jesus?—St. John, xv. 26; xvi. 14. But does not the Church of Rome set forth and glorify the Virgin Mary and other saints, the Archangel Michael and other angels—humility to, or worship of whom is expressly condemned by the Holy Spirit? 'Let no man seduce you, willing in humility, and religion of angels, walking in the things which he hath not seen, in vain puffed up by the sense of his flesh.'—Colossians, ii. 18, Douay Bible.

Does not the Holy Ghost work on the heart directly through faith, and not by the intervention of Priest or Mass?—See Acts, xv. 8, 9, Douay Bible.

Is not the Word of God heard preached the usual agency the Holy Spirit employs in imparting his gifts of faith, of hope, of love, joy and peace in believing? While Peter was yet speaking these words, the Holy Ghost fell on them that heard the word.'—Acts, x. 44. 'And when I had begun to speak, the Holy Ghost fell upon them, as upon us also in the beginning.'—Acts, xi. 15. 'For unto us also it hath been declared, in like manner as unto them. But the word of hearing did not profit them, not being mixed with faith of those things they heard.'—Heb. iv. 2, Douay Bible.

Roman Catholic Friends are earnestly and affectionately invited to attend

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.

A SPECIAL PRAYER MEETING will be held (God willing) in the Mission Room, Corrig-avenue, Kingstown, on THURSDAY EVENING, July 21, at half-past Seven o'clock, to implore the Divine Blessing in the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the Roman Catholics of Kingstown.

"And this is the confidence that we have in him, that if we ask anything according to his will, he heareth us: and if we know that hear us, whatsoever we ask, we know that we have the petitions that we desired of him."—1 John, v. 15, 15.

"If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children: how much more shall your heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him?"—Luke xi. 13.

ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF AMENDMENT BILL

A Petition to both Houses of Parliament against the above Bill lies for Signature at the offices of the *Evening Mail, Irish Times, Daily Express, Packet*, and *Warder* and also at Mr Currys, Sackville Street, Mr Herbert Grafton Street, Mr Porter's Grafton Street, and at the City of Dublin Conservative Registration Committee Rooms, 28 College Green.

GUJARATI NEW TESTAMENT FUND.

The Rev. J. M'KEE thankfully acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions:—

	£	s.	d.
Friends in Limerick, per the Rev. D. Wilson	11	1	7½
Friends in Kilkee, per Rev. S. Maher	3	8	6
United Sabbath Schools, Rathfriland, per Rev. Joseph Dickey	2	5	0
Rev. Mr. Dickey's congregation, Rathfriland	1	1	0
Rev. Mr. Osborne's congregation	0	11	0
Frederick Ferguson, Esq., Kingstown ...	1	0	0
Rev. W. West, Delgany	0	10	0
Rev. Mr. Murphy, Delgany	0	5	0
Rev. Mr. French, do.	0	3	6
Per Mrs. Green Glenan, Delgany	2	1	6
Viz., Mrs. O'Reilly, Kilquade House 10s. 0d.			
Mrs. Carleton, do., do. 10s. 0d.			
Miss O'Reilly, do., do. 2s. 6d.			
Miss M. A. O'Reilly, do. do. 2 0			
Miss E. O'Reilly, do. do. 1 0			
Master A. O'Reilly, do. do. 2 6			
Master Carleton, do. do. 2 6			
Mrs. Green, Glenair 10 0			
A Friend 1 0			
Mrs. Quinn, Delgany		3	6
Miss Kyle, do. do.		1	0
Per Rev. L. Berkley, Lurgan		15	0
Viz., Young Men's Society, ... 12 6			
A Friend, ... 2 6			
Per Miss Gatchel, Leeson street, Dublin, Collected by Mr. Henderson.		11	0

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

MEETING AT DUNDALK, COUNTY OF LOUTH.

The Local Committee have made the following arrangements for the BANQUET DINNER and THE BALL at the approaching Meeting, viz.:—

The BANQUET DINNER to take place on WEDNESDAY, the 27th of July. Tickets, 10s. each.

The BALL and SUPPER to take place on THURSDAY, the 28th July. Tickets: Ladies' 10s.; Gentlemen, 12s. 6d. each; Family Ticket, to admit four, £2.

Tickets to be obtained on application to the Local Secretary.

An early application for tickets is particularly requested, to enable the Committee to make the necessary arrangement.

A. SHEKLETON, Local Secretary.

Dundalk, 11th July, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

Communication with KILLARNEY *via* ATHLONE, LIMERICK, and the RIVER SHANNON.

On and after the 1st JULY, Tickets will be issued from Dublin to Killarney by the 7 a.m., Train from Dublin, and from Killarney to Dublin by Cars, leaving Killarney at Six o'Clock, Morning.

FARES FROM DUBLIN TO KILLARNEY, OR VICE VERSA.

First Class, 20s. Second Class, 15s.

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR A MONTH.

First Class, 30s. Second Class, 28s.

Tickets to Killarney are also issued at Cavan, Longford, Athlone and Galway. For Fares and other particulars see Handbills, to be obtained at any of the Stations.

Passengers to and from Killarney may break the journey at Athlone, Killaloe, Limerick, Tarbert, or Tralee. Single Tickets to or from Killarney are available for the completion of the journey for Fourteen Days from the date of issue, and Return Tickets are available for one month.

W. FORBES, Manager.

Broadstone, Dublin, 22nd June, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

DUBLIN TO SLIGO IN 9½ HOURS, BY THE SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE.

THREE DAILY COMMUNICATIONS EACH WAY BETWEEN DUBLIN AND SLIGO.

FROM DUBLIN TO SLIGO.

7 0 a.m. train to Longford, thence per Coach.
10 30 " " do. do.
7 15 p.m. Mail train to Mullingar, thence per Coach.

FROM SLIGO TO DUBLIN.

8 15 a.m. Coach to Longford, thence per 2 55 p.m. train
10 0 a.m. do do 6 0 p.m. "
5 45 p.m do to Mullingar, thence per 8 12 a.m. "

FARES.

1st Class and Inside Coach, £1 5 0
2nd Class and Outside " 0 18 0
3rd Class and Outside " 0 13 8

N.B.—The 10 30 a.m. Train to Longford and the Coach in connection with it, and the 8 15 a.m. Coach from Sligo, in connection with the 2 55 p.m. Train from Longford to Dublin, are Express Conveyances, and perform the journey each way between Dublin and Sligo in nine hours and a-half.

W. FORBES, Manager.

Broadstone, Dublin, June, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. A DAY ON THE WESTMEATH LAKES FOR HALF-A-CROWN.

Tickets are issued on every SUNDAY from DUBLIN to MULLINGAR or MULTIFARNHAM, by the ordinary Passenger Train, leaving Broadstone Terminus at Half-past Ten o'clock, Morning; available for return on the day of issue by the Up-Train due in Dublin at Ten o'clock Evening.

FARES.

Dublin to Mullingar or Multifarnham:—
First Class..................Five Shillings.
Second Class................Half-a-Crown.

Thirty pounds of Luggage allowed. Tickets not Transferable.

W. FORBES, Manager.

Broadstone, Dublin, July 1859.

N.B.—Sir Percy Nugent has kindly consented to throw open his Demesne to Excursionists, and to provide Boats on Donore Lake, free from any charge for their hire.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. DROVERS' RETURN PASSES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on and after the 1st AUGUST, 1859, the issue of Drovers' Passes will be discontinued.

W. FORBES Manager

Broadstone, Dublin, 15th July, 1859.

T. KINGSFORD AND SON, STARCH MAKERS, OSWEGO, State of NEW YORK, Beg to inform the Ladies of Ireland that they have decided to introduce the celebrated Silver Gloss Starch in this country. This Starch is made by a new process, from Indian Corn, and has received FIVE PRIZE MEDALS, and is undoubtedly the best in the world.

Wholesale Agents, McMASTER & CO., 131, CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN.

Houses and Lands.

TO BE LET, IN FITZWILLIAM-SQUARE, for such term as may be agreed on, an Excellent UNFURNISHED HOUSE, possessing all the accommodation necessary for a gentleman's family. Terms moderate.

Apply to Mr. O'CONNOR, House and Land Agent, 21, Bachelor's Walk.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

DYCER'S.—The Riding School at this Establishment (acknowledged to be the most commodious in the Kingdom,) is now conducted by a very efficient Master, who has at his command a superior stud of perfectly-trained Horses for Ladies and Gentlemen, for the School, Road, or Field. Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to join the classes now forming for Equestrian Instruction are respectfully requested to make early application at the office, or to Mr. PARKER, Riding Master.

DYCER'S—For Sale at Dycer's REPOSITORY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.

A variety of Outside and Covered Cars, new and second-hand Broughams, Clarences, Pilentums, and one-horse Phaetons, Chariots, Britzkas, Pony Carriages, Tax Carts, Gigs, and Whitechapels, all by the best makers, and with the majority of which an engagement will be given.

☞ Entrance to the Riding School and Carriage Mart through South King-street.

SIRE, HEAPY, By Melbourne, out of Susan, by Ellis. To be seen at DYCER'S, STEPHEN'S-GREEN, DUBLIN.

PIC NIC COUNTRY PARTIES. OPEN CARRIAGES on reasonable terms at FANAGAN'S Job Brougham and Funeral Establishment, 54, Anngier-street, One Horse Phaetons for Hire by the Hour.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S COACH FACTORY, 38, DAWSON-STREET, (Opposite the Mansion House Gardens.)

A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham.
A Fashionable Pilentum, forms a close carriage.
A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat.
An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton.
A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An Outside Car, but a short time in use.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

Money.

MONEY ADVANCED.

OFFICERS IN THE ARMY, NAVY, and CIVIL SERVICE, GENTLEMEN, CLERGYMEN AND OTHERS can be accommodated with CASH ADVANCES on Personal or other available Security, payable by instalments, or as may be agreed on; and all strictly business applications will be immediately negociated. Address William 20, Hyde, Lampeter-street, Islington, London, N.

TO CAPITALISTS.---An elderly Gentleman, *long in trade*, wishing to retire, would dispose of his interest in his present establishment, and give his stock for about 600*l*.

A line directed for *J. A. Stock*, IRISH TIMES Office, 4, Lower Abbey Street, will find it an opening seldom to be met with.

Medical.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.

GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE. DR. PALMER, 32, MERRION SQUARE, NORTH, (Corner of Holles-street),

Physician and Surgeon (twenty-five years' practical experience), Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-Day (Sundays, 8 till 11).

Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock

Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary,) Five Shillings, at Dr. P's or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter 10s. Medicine included.

GEO. OLDHAM AND CO'S.

DURABLE BLACK WRITING INK, Suitable for Quill and Metallic Pens of every description, and especially adapted for GOLD PENS, and for writing upon Parchments.

The objects sought in the manufacture of this INK have been—

1st—The greatest possible degree of fluidity.
2d—Intensity and permanency of colour.
3d—The absence of all sedimentary and corrosive matter.

In these particulars the Proprietors apprehend that this Ink will be found greatly to excel most, if not all, others.

THE ROYAL SHAVING CREAM, AS USED BY *His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Devonshire, &c.*

G. O. & Co. beg to say that they have now ready for sale a batch of the above, of unusual excellence. Sold in pots, 1s. and 2s, each.

The following is a proof of the esteem in which this preparation is held by his Excellency:—

Castle 24th February, 1852.

MESSRS. GEO. OLDHAM & CO.—Will you be good enough to send, for his Excellency's use, Twelve 2s. Pots of your excellent Shaving Cream, as usual.

O. B. G. CHRISTOPHER.

G. O. & CO'S PERFUMED AROMATIC TOILET VINEGAR.

A refreshing and invigorating preparation, for sponging the surface of the body, &c., particularly recommended in cases of local or general debility, and in febrile affections. Its grateful odour, combined with the antiseptic and disinfectant qualities of the vinegar, admirably adapt it for daily use at the Toilet. Used as directed it will be found to soften the skin, and to allay the irritation arising from sunburn, (unbroken) chilblains, the stinging of insects, &c. The Perfumed Toilet Vinegar may also be advantageously employed to relieve sick and nervous headache, and as a wash to correct the unpleasantness communicated to the breath by decayed teeth, &c.

The above are prepared and sold by GEO. OLDHAM AND CO., APOTHECARIES, &c., TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT, 107, GRAFTON-STREET, and 64, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN

IT IS A FACT WORTHY of RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and, in almost every instance, confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost, to all who apply. Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from indigestion, such as Flatulency or Wind in the Stomach, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Dimness of Sight, and Nervous or Sick Head-Ache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution for the recipe, their object being to shew how far superior the Botanic practice is over all the other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby, will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy, and forward the movement for Medical Reform.

Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

DEAFNESS—Will be forwarded, on receipt of a directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic Institute, Liverpool," a Recipe, to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

Appeal.

A DISTRESSED MOTHER.

We, the undersigned, take the liberty of drawing the attention of the Christian public to the following statement, and solicit friendly co-operation in furtherance of our object.

The wife of a Dublin trader, once in respectable business, is suffering from heart complaint, which renders life fearfully precarious, and she is anxious to rejoin her husband that she may place her children under his charge, before it please God to call her hence. He had failed in business, and was obliged to emigrate to America, and her hope is, that if she were enabled to go to New Zealand, he might meet her there, and gain a livelihood in some of the many ways which are opened up in that rising Colony. Her husband is unable to assist. Her tuitions which she has been taking are fluctuating, and even if they could be had, they make demands upon her, beyond her feeble strength, so that she is obliged in her difficulty, to appeal to Christian benevolence.

We who subscribe our names, can vouch for the truth of the details of this advertisement, and shall be happy to receive Subscriptions for the purpose above stated. About £50 would suffice, and the following sums have been already contributed

THOMAS PINNELL, Esq., £5. MISS PINNELL, £5.
CHARLES S. STANFORD, D.D.
At HERBERT'S, 117, Grafton-street.
CHARLES M. FLEURY, D.D., Leeson-street.
WM. QUAIN, Clk., Rectory, Dunganoon.
ALEXANDER LEEPER, B.D., 10, Kildare-street.
JOHN RINGLAND, M.D., 14, Harcourt-street.
JOHN KIDD, Esq., 57, Rutland-square.

Publications.

A LETTER TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD STANLEY, Secretary of State for India, on the Religious Neutrality of the Government of India, by the Rev. JAMES M'KEE, Missionary, fourteen years resident in India, price 3d.

JOHN ROBERTSON, Grafton-street, Dublin:—Belfast:—C. Aitchison. Newry:—Walter Burns.

Music.

TO PRESIDENTS OF BAND COMMITTEES, &c.

FOR SALE, a complete set of BRASS and REED INSTRUMENTS, in excellent condition and but little used, including

Euphonions, Sax-horns, Bass Tubas, Brass Piccolos, Tenors, Cornopeans, Clarionets, &c.

The whole will be disposed of on moderate terms.

Apply to J. W., IRISH TIMES Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street.

Cards.

JOHN JELLICOE, CORN FACTOR AND COMMISSION AGENT. Office—64, FRANCIS-STREET, Dublin.

TURKISH BATHS.

Gentlemen's Annual Ticket ... £6 0 0
Ladies' ditto 5 0 0

Plain and Medicated Vapour Baths. Tepid and Cold Shower Baths. Warm and Reclining Baths.

Open for Ladies and Gentlemen from Six in the Morning until Nine o'clock at Night.

19, LOWER TEMPLE-STREET.

A CARD.

J. J. BYRNE, Auctioneer, Appraiser, Upholder, and House Agent, 6, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

Out Auctions attended, and every exertion made to realize, consistent with strict integrity and *bona fide* dealings with the Public.

IF you want a GOOD TRUNK CHEAP go to THE MANUFACTURER, W. PRIDE, 186, *GREAT BRITAIN-STREET.*

JOHN SMITHSON, 51 and 52 CAPEL-STREET, Wholesale Agent for Prices' Patent Candle Co.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH, PAINTER AND DECORATOR, AND ENAMELER ON GLASS, IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, 77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

HOUSE PAINTING ESTABLISHMENT 8, *SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET* (Ten Doors from Nassau-street.) JOHNSTON SILLEY, PAINTER, &c. *Modern and Mediæval Decorations,* IN EVERY STYLE, CORRECTLY EXECUTED.

MARK YOUR LINEN with the Patent Silver Faced Letters and Bengal Betel Nut INK, warranted permanent on Jean. Sold Wholesale and Retail by AUSTIN WORN, Die Sinker, Seal Engraver, and Embossing Press Manufacturer 4, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

TURKISH BATHS.

Gentlemen's Annual Ticket ... £6 0 0
Ladies' ditto 5 0 0

19, LOWER TEMPLE-STREET.

SADDLERY. Blackwell's Patent Dumb Jockeys, Anti-Cribbiters, &c.; Cattle Syringes, Cochrane's Patent Girths, to prevent Saddles slipping forward; the Wooden Mouthing Bit, &c.

OFFICERS' APPOINTMENTS.

Superior quality Saddles and Harness, at very moderate prices for Cash.

B. M'MULLEN, (Successor to Mr. Goodland,) 54, DAWSON-STREET.

DUBLIN TRADERS' ALLIANCE MART.

MATTING! MATTING!! C. HOEY, 22 and 23 UPPER ABBEY-STREET. The best Oil Cloth, Carpet, and Matting Factory in Ireland.

Insurances.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND. FOUNDED 1838.

HEAD OFFICE FOR IRELAND: 60, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

THIS ASSOCIATION—now of Twenty Years' standing—is one of the most extensive Life Assurance Institutions in the Kingdom. The Assurances are almost all on First-class Lives, and the Funds are invested principally on First-class Securities over Land.

DURING THE LAST SIX YEARS

The *New Assurances* were, 6,378 for 3,016,691*l*. 0s. 0d. being an *Annual Average* of 1,063 for 502,781*l*. 16s. 6d. THE ANNUAL INCOME IS NOW 138,000*l*. STERLING.

THE POLICIES ARE UNUSUALLY FREE FROM LIABILITY TO FORFEITURE.

OUTLAY FOR LIFE ASSURANCE Materially Lessened.

Under a Policy of 500*l*. or upwards, payment of only One Half the first Six Years' Premiums is required, the other half remaining unpaid at interest as long as the Policy-holder pleases.

First Year's Payments for Policies of 500l.

Age 30.	Age 40.	Age 50.	Age 60.
£6 11 8	£8 11 1	£11 12 4	£17 3 11

The Policies now being issued do not contain several of the usual restrictions, and confer unusual and important facilities and privileges, protecting the holders against accidental forfeitures, &c.

Dublin, JAMES FORBES, Sec.
60, Upper Sackville-street.

AGENT.

Mr. M. MORISON, 32, BACHELOR'S-WALK.

Miscellaneous.

28, *NASSAU-STREET, DUBLIN.*

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE FOR

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,
HEARTH RUGS, MATTINGS,
DRUGGETS, MATS,
VICTORIA FELTS, TABLE COVERS, &c.,

Competent Parties sent to all parts of the Country, to take Measurements and put down.

W. H. CLIFT, PROPRIETOR.

IRISH SALT. It is worthy of notice that Irish Salt is the best Preserver of Meat in warm weather, and is superior to English Salt.

ELLEN EGAN, Manufactures Irish Salt, at the Ringsend Salt Works, of best quality which she warrants pure and free from mixture with English Salt.

E. EGAN, imports English Salt direct from the Salt Works, Norwich, which she offers at lowest Cash Prices.

IRISH SALT, COARSE AND FINE; ENGLISH Do. COARSE;

BEST BUTTER SALT, AGRICULTURAL AND ROCK SALT.

Parties in the country, by sending their orders to the Works, will be supplied at prices which will ensure their future orders. Every attention paid to delivery to Railway, Canal, or on board Ship, and sacks supplied.

E. EGAN'S SALT WORKS, RINGSEND.

ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT, MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT, MASTIC CEMENT, PLASTER OF PARIS, and UNGLAZED SANITARY PIPES, Manufactured by FRANCIS BROTHERS, and POTT, NINE ELMS, LONDON; And Sold at Greatly Reduced Prices at their NINE ELMS CEMENT STORES, 12, TALBOT-PLACE, Near the Custom House, DUBLIN.

ZINC IN SHEETS, Ornamental Perforations for Blinds, Gutters, Friezes Borders, Bell Tubes, &c., at WILLIAM CURTIS & SON'S MANUFACTURING BRASS FOUNDERS, GAS FITTERS, &c. 25, 26, 27, 28 & 29, CHANCERY-LANE, DUBLIN.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWING-ROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE IRONS, And all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY. *MAURICE BROOKS,* SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS. If you want GENERAL IRONMONGERY, GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE IRONS, BRUSHES, GARDEN and EDGE TOOLS, &c., &c., try E. EGGINTON, Late Fitzhenry and Co's, 160, CAPEL-STREET.

BATHS.

SHOWER BATHS, HIP BATHS, SPONGE BATHS, MALVERN BATHS, RECLINING BATHS, And every other description of Baths.

J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.'S

Stock of the above is very extensive, and the prices are very moderate.

In Toilet Ware, Trays, and every variety of Japanned Goods, their assortment is complete.

J. E. and Co. particularly desire to call attention to their TABLE CUTLERY, which is of the best quality and sold at the lowest prices.

Their assortment of Electro-Plate, in Tea Sets, Cake-Baskets, Cruet Frames, Salvers, Knives and Forks, Candlesticks, &c., comprises the most beautiful designs and best workmanship that can be procured. The material is quite equal to Silver in appearance and scarcely inferior in durability, and the price is less by one-half.

Tea Urns, Dish Covers, Grates, Fenders, Lamps, Brass and Iron Bedsteads with Hair Mattresses complete, Patent Vertical Mangles, &c., In great variety, and very moderate in price.

A large assortment of the newest and most beautiful designs in Gasaliers, Hall Lights, &c.

J. EDMUNDSON AND CO., Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Towns, Country Mansions, &c.

House Furnishing Ironmongery and Gas Fitting Warerooms, 34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.

Agents for Milner's Fireproof Safes, Boxes, &c.

BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY AT REDUCED PRICES.

T. HENSHAW AND CO., 5, CHRIST-CHURCH-PLACE AND 81, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN,

Are now supplied with a most extensive assortment of Grates Ranges, Water Pipes and Gutters, Sash Weights, Locks, Hinges, Skylights, and Chimney Pieces. With a large Stock of every other description of Goods in the Building and Furnishing Ironmongery Trade.

Builders are invited to inspect the Stock and compare prices previous to purchasing.

April 27th, 1859.

EXTENSIVE FACTORY OF CABINET FURNITURE, CARVING AND GILDING ESTABLISHMENT, 8, LEINSTER STREET.

I manufacture in these extensive premises, the most MODERN FURNITURE from the best Seasoned WOODS, by the best worknen, and Sell at a low profit, to ensure a quick Sale.

CHIMNEY, PIER, CHEVAL and TOILET GLASSES in great variety. Best PLATES at the lowest price in the City.

CARVING and GILDING executed on the Premises at Moderate Prices.

WILLIAM MARKS, Proprietor, 8, LEINSTER STREET.

TO THE OFFICERS OF HER MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Gentlemen in or about joining, her Majesty's Service are respectfully invited to inspect our extensive and varied Stock of PORTABLE FURNITFRE, comprising a great variety of Drawingroom Suits, Beds, Drawers. Easy Chairs, Toilet Glasses, Wash Stands, Baths, and every other article of Furniture requisite for the Barrack or Camp. A seclect assortment of the best Solid Leather Portmanteaus, &c. Every article, being manufactured on the Premises, will be engaged of the best materails, and of very superior design and workmanship.

Mess Plate and Linen Chests, Orderly Room and Quartermaster's Store Chests, Arm Chests, &c., made in a superior manner.

ROSS and COMPANY, Camp Equipage Manufacturer's, Nos. 9, 10, and 11, ELLIS'S-QUAY.

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY WARE ROOMS, 6, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

J. J. BYRNE respectfully solicits the favour of a visit from parties about to Furnish or change Residence, in the expectancy that *the established reputation for the Manufacture* of good sound work, combined with taste, along with a moderate scale of Prices, will induce them to leave their orders for execution. He feels warranted in directing attention to his present elegant stock, comprising every requisite in Mahogany, Rosewood, Walnut, Marquetrie, and Buhl-work, for the Drawing-room, Library, Boudoir, Parlour and Bed-room, as well as every new material in Curtain fabrics, direct from the most eminent manufacturers, including Damasks, Chintzes, Silks, Brocatelles, Reps, Muslins, &c.

⁂ Good Pure Mattresses, unequalled in price or value.

PATENT FAUCET JOINT METALLIC BEDSTEADS

Attention is respectfully directed to the superiority of these over other descriptions of METALLIC BEDSTEADS.

Whilst excelling all other kinds in the great simplicity of construction, and facility of putting together, they present to the eye a substantial and elegant outline, instead of that meagre appearance which has hitherto been so great an objection to other descriptions of metallic bedsteads.

The joint, which is extremely simple, and has no projecting part, is very accurately fitted, and has no liability to break or get out of order; and the Bedstead when put together is remarkably firm.

Manufactured solely at the SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE PLACE. Where inspection is invited of a large and varied stock.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS. JOHN GOOD, 8 LOFTUS-LANE, (Capel-street.) Manufacturers, of Paliasses, Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows. Also Spring Mattrasses.

BROWN, Brothers', PATENT PORTABLE SUSPENSORY and other CHAIRS. Patent Cambridge Couch, patent Canteen Field Bed, patent Livingstone Couch and Chair, all of Wrought Iron, adapted for home or foreign use, and also for invalids. Catalogues free.—165, Piccadilly, London.

W. COLLINS AND CO.'S CELEBRATED SPRING MATTRESS, 35s.— WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY, 29, ANNE-STREET, GRAFTON-STREET. BEDDING, BEDSTEAD, AND BLANKET WAREHOUSE. CONTRACTORS WITH INSTITUTIONS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the considerable advance in Wholesale Prices, we continue to sell our BEST BLACK TEA, at 3s. 8d. per lb. COFFEE ROASTED DAILY. Superior Coffee, 1s. 4d. per Pound.

GEORGE CHARLES BETTS AND CO., *TEA DEALERS AND COFFEE ROASTERS,* THE TIMES TEA WAREHOUSE, 30, HENRY-STREET, AND 19, WEXFORD-STREET, DUBLIN.

IT IS WELL KNOWN THAT JAMES LYNCH Is doing the largest Retail TEA TRADE In this City, a result entirely owing to the superior judgment invariably evinced, for many years, in the selection of his Teas. And NOTWITHSTANDING THE DISREPUTABLY EXHIBITED ANTAGONISM OF HIS NARROW-MINDED AND JEALOUS ENEMIES IN THE TEA TRADE, HE IS GRATIFIED TO OBSERVE THAT HIS BUSINESS STILL CONTINUES TO INCREASE.

He is selling his best Black Tea at 3s. 8d. per lb., which he confidently recommends consumers to compare with THE VERY BEST to be had in any other Establishment AT ANY PRICE.

70, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, DUBLIN.

PORTABLE SUMMER DRINKS. ELLWOOD'S GINGER BEER POWDERS, unequalled for the momentary production of Ginger Beer in the highest state of perfection, in Boxes, 1s. each, containing Twelve draughts.

ELLWOOD'S LEMONADE POWDERS, for instantly producing a most refreshing beverage, in Boxes, 1s. each, containing Twelve draughts.

ELLWOOD'S IMPROVED SODAIC POWDERS, for immediately producing Soda Water, in the highest state of perfection, in Boxes, 10d. each, containing Twelve draughts.

ELWOOD'S IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDERS, prepared from a new and correct analysis of the Seltzer Spring, in Germany, in Boxes, 1s. each, prepared and sold by WILLIAM ELLWOOD, PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST, 146, *GREAT BRITAIN-STREET,* (*Within One Door of North Great George's-street.*)

SELTZERS' WATER.—Just received, at 6, LOWER MERRION-STREET, (late of 29 Lincoln-place), a large supply of genuine Seltzers' Mineral Water of this year's filling. The only genuine Seltzers' Water is that in the stone jars which bears the name, "Hartzegthorn, Nassau," and round the Ducal Stamp the name of "Seltzers." This Mineral Water is highly recommended by eminent physicians of all countries. Every year 2,000,000 of jars are exported. Its chymical qualities as well as its taste are far superior to Lemonades, Artificial or Soda Waters. Taken with wine it forms the most pleasing drink during the hot summer months. Sold at One shilling per jar, at 6 LOWER MERRION-STREET.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION AND SOFT AND FAIR HANDS AND ARMS are realised by use of ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, An Eastern Botanical Preparation, distinguished for its extremely bland, purifying, and soothing effects on the skin; while by its action on the pores and minute secretory vessels, it promotes a healthy tone, allays every tendency to inflammation, and thus effectually dissipates all redness, tan, pimples, spots, freckles, discolourations, and other cutaneous visitations. The radiant bloom it imparts to the cheek, the softness and delicacy which it induces of the hands and arms, its capability of soothing irritation, and removing cutaneous effects, render it indispensable to every toilet.

It obviates all the effects of climate on the skin, whether with reference to cold and inclemency, or intense solar heat. Its beautifying and refreshing properties have obtained its selection by Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe, and it is universally in high repute, from the sultry climes of India to the frozen realms of the Czar.

Price 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. per Bottle.

CAUTION.—The words, "ROWLANDS' KALYDOR" are on the wrapper of each bottle, and their signature, "A. ROWLAND and SONS," in red ink, at foot. Sold at 20, Hatton Garden, London, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—NOTICE OF REMOVAL TO 32, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

WILLIAM ANDREWS begs to acquaint his Friends and Patrons, that he has removed to more commodious Premises, having taken the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Hawkins. he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours so liberally bestowed on him since leaving Professor Gluckman's Establishment, and assures his Friends no attention shall be wanting to render his Gallery the most perfect in Dublin. Parties favouring him with a Sitting will not run the risk of receiving bad or unsatisfactory Portraits, as W. A. will guarantee each Portrait taken equal to the specimens he exhibits.

Portraits and Works of Art Copied.

PARIAN STATUARY.—We beg to draw particular attention to our present stock of this beautiful material, which embraces copies of nearly all the most famed works of British and Foreign Arts, and many original designs, viz.:—Una and the Lion, Cain and Abel, Maternal Devotion, Paul and Virginia, by Cumberworth, the Flight into Egypt, David and Goliath, Fairy Cap, Return of the Prodigal, by Theed; The Conchologist (Boy and Shell), by Kirk; Eve, by Bailie; Sabrina, by Marshall; Noami and her Daughters-in-Law; Psyche, by Carriel; the "Last Drop," by Marshall; Rebekah at the Well, by Theed, &c.

GREGG AND SON, China, Glass, and Lamp Warehouse, 18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

PRESERVING FRUITS. Pines, Strawberries, Raspberries, Bouquets, &c.

P. KIRBY begs to remind his Customers and the Public that he is constantly supplied with the above, in addition to his varied and well selected stock of Dessert Fruits.

KIRBY, FRUITERER, 13, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, AND KILLESTER GARDENS.

THE BEST DINNERS in LONDON are at the ROYAL WINE SHADES, 5, Leicester-square, opposite the entrance to the Great Globe, consisting of six soups, six sorts of fish, and eight joints, cheese and celery, all for 1s. 6d. per head, from Two o'Clock till Half-past Eight. Suppers from Ten till Two.

P.S. French spoken.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING OFFICE, BOOKBINDING ESTABLISHMENT, ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTORY, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN PAPER WAREHOUSE, 79, *GRAFTON-STREET.* GERALD BELLEW, PROPRIETOR.

WHAT WILL THIS COST TO PRINT All classes of the commercial world having matters to Print can get Estimates of same by calling or sending to WILLIAM MACDONA'S LETTER-PRESS, LITHOGRAPHIC, AND COPPER-PLATE PRINTING OFFICE, 25, *WILLIAM-STREE,* DUBLIN. Orders executed with despatch. Terms most moderate.

THE CASLON AND GLASGOW LETTER FOUNDRIES, CHISWELL-STREET, LONDON. Established 1716 and 1742. United 1850. H. W. CASLON & COMPANY, Invite the attention of Printers to their extensive assortment of Newspaper, Book, and Ornamental Types—cast of the Hardest and most Durable Metal, and finished with the utmost care and accuracy. H. W. C. and Co. also supply Presses, Brass Rule, Galleys, Cases, Furniture, Wood Letter, and all other materials required to render a Printing Office complete. Foreign Orders carefully executed.

G. W. BOWER, 206, GREAT BRUNSWICK STREET, DUBLIN, Agent for Ireland.

IF YOU WANT a GENUINE PINCH of SNUFF, ASK FOR BROWN'S DUBLIN SNUFF. MANUFACTURER, 2, FRANCIS STREET. To be had of all respectable Vendors. LATE OF 37, COLLEGE GREEN.

Dress.

THE CUIRASS SHIRT. Six for 21s. R. HUNT AND CO., MAKERS, 34, *WESTMORELAND-STREET,* AND 22, FLEET-STREET.

TROWSERS CUTTING. This branch of the Tailoring Trade is the most important of the present day. It requires all the skill of an experienced artist to define the garments so as to suit the figure, and still give ease to the Trowsers by distributing the Cloth in the proper place, so necessary to corpulent and equestrian gentlemen.

BROWNE AND PAYNE respectfully inform the Public that they are Practical Tailors, and have studied all the art and science that theory and practice can command to produce exquisitely fitting Trowsers, and they refer with pride to the distinguished patronage their Establishment has received, and the great celebrity their Trowsers have attained since their commencement in business.

In their Warerooms will be found a large variety of materials suited to the present season, including the patterns especially engaged for their establisment, and at prices within the reace of all.

BROWNE AND PAYNE, TROWSERS MAKERS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT, 12 & 13, *LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,* AND 70, GRAFTON-STREET.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, *No. 7, SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET,* JOHN CHAMBERS, PROFESSED TROWSERS CUTTER.

The attention of the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry is solicited by the Proprietor to his select Stock of Goods, suited to the present and coming seasons. All orders with which he may be favoured will be executed with the usual regard to style, Workmanship, and Economy for which this House is distinguished.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 7, SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET.

J. GEOGHEGAN & CO., Beg to direct attention to their LADIES' OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT, under the management of Experienced Female Assistants. WEDDING ORDERS. FOREIGN AND COLONIAL OUTFITS. 20, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, (Next the Gresham Hotel.) NO CONNEXION WITH ANY OTHER HOUSE.

SUMMER LOUNGE SUITS. My Ready-made Stock will now be found replete with Lounge Suits adapted for Summer Wear. A large variety has just been completed, both in the finer materials suited for the Promenade, and the rougher textures adapted for the purposes of Tourists, at the uniform price of £2 7s. 6d. the Suit.

RICHARD ALLEN, No. 28 LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

N.B.—Bordered Scotch Tweed Trowsers, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence.

SAMUEL McCOMAS & SON, NAVAL, MILITARY, AND MERCHANT TAILORS, 2, Lower Abbey-Street, Dublin, (Two doors from Sackville-street,) *By Special Appointment TAILORS and DRAPERS to His Excellency the Earl of Eglinton and Winton,* Respectfully inform Visitors to the City that their Establishment is always supplied with the Newest and most Fashionable Goods; and as they are extensive importers from the very best West of England and Scotch Manufacturers, and always keep a large and varied Stock, they can confidently engage to the Cash Purchaser the very best value for his money.

MILITARY AND MILITIA UNIFORMS, of all descriptions executed on the shortest notice, in strict accordance with the latest regulations from the Admiralty and Whitehall.

LADIES' HABITS made in the First Style of Fashion.

TROWSERS.—I have made ease in fit, combined with perfection of style, my peculiar study; hence my Trowsers press nowhere, but yield with elasticity to all the movements of the body. The practical ability I have personally acquired enables me to challenge competition in fit and style, while my mode of management admits of my selling a superior article for 20s which cannot be equalled.

AMBROSE KEOGH, 32, ANNE-STREET (one door from Grafton-street).

TO THE NOBILITY, CLERGY, AND GENTRY OF IRELAND.

We respectfully announce that we have completed our purchases for the present and coming Season, which on inspection will be found to contain every novelty to be procured in the English and Continental Markets.

In the Coating Department we introduce a New Article both in make and finish, which embraces the two-fold advantage of warmth with lightness. This article, of which we are the sole Consignees for Ireland, will, we feel, be appreciated.

Our Goods in the Trowsers and Vest Department, which meet the daily approval of our patrons, stand unrivalled.

This, together with the personal superintendence of the Cutting Department by Messrs. AMMERMAN and REID, whose long experience and well-known ability as Coat Cutters have been so highly appreciated by the public, cannot fail to insure that entire satisfaction which it is our great ambition to merit

Soliciting your favours, we are, yours respectfully,

AMMARMANN, REID, AND CO., 6, SUFFOLK-STREET.

Wants.

TO LANDED PROPRIETORS.--A gentleman of the highest respectability and of considerable property, is anxious to obtain the Agency of one or more Properties in Ireland.

Security to any amount given, and terms will be found moderate.

Please apply to "M. W." office of this paper.

TO LANDED PROPRIETORS.---A Gentleman is anxious to obtain a situation as Agent and Surveyor to an Estate in this County.

Most satisfactory reference can be given as to character and capability.

Apply to K. B., office of this paper.

COOK.—Wants a Situation, as above, a steady, respectable woman, who has the highest discharges, and can be well recommended by her present mistress, who is now in town.

Apply to J.M., office of this paper.

Wanted.

REPORTER WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD SHORT-HAND REPORTER.

Apply by Letter, stating terms, &c., to the Proprietor of the IRISH TIMES, Dublin.

CORRESPONDENTS WANTED.

Wanted in all parts of the Country, Local Corespondents for THE IRISH TIMES.

Letters to be addressed to the Proprietor of THE IRISH TIMES, 4, LOWER ABBEY STREET, DDULIN.

PRINTING PRESS WANTED.— Wanted a Medium sized Printing Press. Apply to the Proprietor of the IRISH TIMES

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL.

WANTED, a Gentleman fully qualified to undertake the duties of Superintendant Registrar, and Secretary.—Salary £80 a year, without residence or rations.

Applications, on or before 10 o'clock, A.M., July 25th, 1859, with testimonials to be lodged with W. D. Cooke, Esq., at the Hospital, Peter-street, Dublin, from whom further particulars may be known.

July 18th, 1859.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL.

WANTED, a Lady fully qualified to act as Matron, Salary £50 a year, with furnished apartments, coals and candles, without rations.

Applications, on or before 10 o'clock, A.M., July 25th, 1859, to be lodged, with testimonials with W. D. Cooke, Esq., at the Hospital, Peter-street, Dublin, from whom further particulars may be known.

July 18th, 1859.

OUTFITS FOR INDIA.

OUTFITS SUPPLIED BY *R. HUNT AND CO.,* 34, WESTMORELAND-STREET, Marked, Washed, Packed, and Shipped on the Shortest notice.

R. H. and Co.'s printed Outfit Lists sent post roefe n application.

THE GRAFTON TROWSERS, AT 18s. 6d., IN ALL THE LEADING STYLES AND COLOURS. GEO. D. HIPWELL AND CO., 84, GRAFTON-ST.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

J. BERRIE, *MERCHANT TAILOR,* (Late of 70, Grafton-street,) Begs to inform his numerous Customers that he has removed to the Extensive Premises of the late P. O'CONNOR, where he hopes, by unremitting attention to his business, to merit a further extension of Public Patronage.

7, *PARLIAMENT-STREET,* DUBLIN.

BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.

G. F. WYNNE respectfully calls attention to his extensive Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, of his own manufacture, suitable for the present season, and which for quality and price cannot be surpassed.

A quantity of SOILED STOCK, in both Ladies' and Gentlemen's at greatly reduced prices.

REPAIRS neatly and promptly executed. Please observe, BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM, 85, GRAFTON STREET.

WORTH TRYING.

Our ALBERT BOOTS at 13s. are Neat, Elegant, and Durable. Gentlemen can either supply themselves from our Large Stock, or be fitted to Order.

M. AND S. DEAL, BOOT MANUFACTURERS, 24, AUNGIER-STREET.

T. CORBETT, *MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,* Respectfully solicits a trial of his Establishment, when he feels sure that the superiority of his Workmanship and the excellence of his Fit, only require to be tried to be appreciated.

T. CORBETT, 14, DUKE-STREET.

FATAL DUEL.—A private letter, dated Cadiz, July 15, says:—"On Saturday last there were lying in the harbour of Cadiz a Russian frigate and a Russian war steamer, and in consequence of a quarrel between a midshipman of the steamer (the Rudic) and the first lieutenant of the frigate the (Polkan) a duel was agreed on between the parties, and proceeded to Port St. Marys, a town on the opposite side of the harbour, fully prepared with seconds and several other gentlemen, to settle the dispute at the point of the sword. After the combat had lasted half an hour, with no result, it was agreed that they should then take pistols, one of which had a bullet in and the other only powder, and they were to draw lots for them and fire, standing at arms length. The midshipman, it would appear, drew the pistol with the ball, and shot his opponent in the forehead, who instantly dropped dead, and was conveyed on board the ship. He was buried on Sunday evening in the English cemetery at Cadiz, and it is reported that the midshipman proceeds home, under arrest, to be tried by court-martial. The authorities here wish to hide the affair, and give out that the lieutenant died suddenly of apoplexy. Both the steamer and the frigate sailed from here this morning. The steamer calls at Cherbourg and Portsmouth on her way to Cronstadt."

AN AMERICAN SYSTEM OF FRAUD.—A few days since a gentleman belonging to Lloyd's, and who has (or had) a son residing in the United States, received a letter, purporting to have been written by the son's wife, vehemently urging him to send over 10*l*. by return mail, in order to save his son from starvation, or at all events to prevent his last breath from being drawn in the midst of penury and want. The writer addressed her father-in-law as her "Dearest friend," although he was quite unaware of the fact that his son, who was single on leaving England, had since married. Moved, however, by the apparent earnestness of the appeal, he hastened to enclose a 10*l*. Bank of England note in a letter which requested further information; but there was, nevertheless, a faint dawn of suspicion on his mind as to the source of the appeal, and before posting the letter he mentioned the fact to a gentleman of his acquaintance, and like himself a member of Lloyd's. To his surprise this gentleman stated that he had received a precisely similar letter from the United States, and that another gentleman with whom he was acquainted had received a third. As it appeared to be impossible that the sons of these three gentlemen should at one and the same time have been reduced to a state of destitution in different parts of a strange country, it was at once concluded that the whole of the letters formed part of an organised scheme to obtain money by fraud; and the gentleman at first referred to consequently posted his letter requesting fuller information, but without forwarding the 10*l*. note which he had at first enclosed.

A PARIS FORTUNE-TELLER.—Last week, Edmond, the great fortune-teller, gave away his sister with a dowry £10,000 to a rich railway contractor at Notre Dame de Lorette. Those who love to descant upon the profusion of the times could have enjoyed a rich treat in the contemplation of the gay equipages, the splendid dresses, the magnificent appliances of the bridal party, at this first-class wedding; which in Paris means tapers seven feet high, carpet from the door to the altar, best togas for the priests and toggery for the beadles, lace altar cloth, and solid gold cups and saucers. All this had Edmond, the fortune-teller, besides the best music from the opera, and the velvet chairs used on the very greatest occasions.—And well he might. If report speaks true, he has made above 1,500,000 franks by his forbidden trade, and while ostensibly concealing himself from the police is their best friend and agent.

NEW MORNING CONSERVATIVE PAPER,
THE IRISH TIMES,
Is now published every day
WITH THREE EDITIONS.
The Morning Edition is published at 5 a.m.
The Midday Edition ... ... at half-past one.
The Evening Edition ... ... at half-past four.
Single Copy,
ONE PENNY.
Agents supplied in every Town.

READER WANTED.
WANTED, AN EFFICIENT READER FOR A DAILY PAPER.
He must be a Practical Printer, and must have filled a similar situation
To such, a good engagement will be given.
Apply immediately to the Proprietor of the IRISH TIMES, 4, Lower Abbey Street.

COMPOSITORS WANTED.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY, four good Compositors, all of whom will receive an engagement.
Application to be made to the proprietor of the IRISH TIMES, 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

TURN-OVER APPRENTICES WANTED.
TWO Turn-over Apprentices; any that have been employed on a Newspaper will be preferred.
Rate of Pay—ONE SHILLING and SIX PENCE per Hundred of Brevier.
An Engagement given and required.
Apply to the proprietor of THE IRISH TIMES, 4, Lower Abbey street, Dublin.

SILVER MEDALS MOUNTED
BY WILLIAM BRODRICK,
WATCHMAKER AND SILVERSMITH,
16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN, A.D. 1818,
For the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of Her Majesty's Regiments.
Every description of Silver Mountings for Crimean, Turkish, and other Medals, same as supplied by him to the 5th Royal Irish Lancers and other Regiments.
☞ Swivels, Clasps, Bars, Buckles, Rings, and Ribbons supplied on the shortest notice.
N.B.—Names Engraved on Medals, and Repairs neatly executed. A great quantity of Turkish and Crimean Ribbons always on hand.
Please observe, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN,
WILLIAM BRODRICK, Proprietor.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH JULY.

There does not appear to be much animation in the London Stock Market; the quotations are much the same as those of yesterday. Money appears to be rather in good demand, at the low rate now current; the drain still continues of Bullion from the Bank of England, which is going to the Continent in payment of Silver, the export of which is likely to continue for some time to India and China. The prices at 2-15. on comparison with those of same hour yesterday, were the same as ruled the Market yesterday. Consols were a shade lower for Cash, and Account. New Threes also a sixteenth lower for Cash and Account, but both Stocks closed firm at the quotations. Bank Stock, done at last price; City Debentures, improved a ½; Wicklow Railway Bonds of 5 per cent, 2½ years unexpired, done at 1 premium; Hibernian Banks, improved an ⅛; Nationals, receded £1; Royals, done at 22⅜; City of Dublin Steam, £100. done at last price; Buyers of Building Shares: National Insurance, asked for; Patriotics, sellers; nothing done in Carysforts; General Mines, firm at 3; Mining Co. of Ireland, receded a ½; Wicklow Coppers, done at 43½; Cork and Bandon; Cork and Passage; Cork and Youghal; Belfast Junction; Droghedas and Kingstowns, all asked for: Wicklows receded a ⅛: Cashel Stock, offered at 105*l*. 18s 9d; buyers at 105½; South Eastern, firm at 7½; Midland's rose at ⅛; Limericks, a higher price would be given than 22 for them; Wicklow Preference, again rose a sixteenth; Dundalk and Limerick Preference, done at last prices; Cashel Preference, sellers at par.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the General Post Office for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—
India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via*
via Southampton ... ... One p.m., June 19.
N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian Packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed *via* Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and paid for, at the rate of 1s. for every such announcement.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, THURSDAY, JULY 21.

LONDON is suffering under all the horrors of an invasion panic. We are directed to believe with the solemn quidnuncs of the day, that the Emperor of the French exposed his favourite Zouaves to destruction, his Turcos to annihilation and his Guard to decimation merely to prepare for the invasion of England. He placed the famous cavalry of his ally, the King of Sardinia, where it was sure to be blown into fragments, in order to facilitate his schemes against England. His fleet manœuvred in the Adriatic to prepare for attacking Portsmouth, Selsea, Portland or the Isle of Wight, and he has plunged France into a mass of debt, that he may render her able to cope with the richest nation in the world. If it is intended to arouse the nation to a befitting sense of her danger when all Europe is in arms, there is little occasion for such *persiflage*. The people of themselves see their danger, and have determined to prepare for it, and by so doing, avert it. There is no purpose to be gained by holding up the French Emperor and the Beaten of Austria as bug-bears to fright the isle from its propriety. If Louis Napoleon intends to invade England, the sooner he does so the more chance he has of escaping. Every day adds to our defences, and it surely is not wisdom, on that supposition, in our public writers to exhibit to him every part of our lines, and to show him where he can most easily overcome us.

A writer in the recent *Quarterly Review* gravely tells us that "if the coalition supposed to exist on the 23rd of last April, between the Emperors of France and Russia, had really taken place, and the fleets appeared together in the channel within six weeks from that period, they would certainly have entered London, and with as little loss as they encountered on their entrance into Milan." If this be true, what opinion are we to hold respecting the ministry which caused such danger to be possible. Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell have had the direction of our affairs and the disbursement of our revenues for twenty years, with the exception of two brief intervals. It was under their guidance, and of course with their knowledge, that the English fleet was allowed to lapse into the most pitiable condition. If any hereafter ask who suffered the French navy to surpass the English, the answer must be, Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell. What has been done for the English navy has been effected by the strenuous exertions of Sir J. Pakington. It was Lord Derby who obtained Knighthood and a pension for Sir William Armstrong. He had long enough knocked at the doors of a Whig master of the Ordnance in vain. Yet the country displaced Lord Derby, that is, if we suppose the voice of faction to be the voice of the country; and the very journals which lauded Lord Palmerston are now loudest in sounding the alarm of invasion. If invasion be possible, it is Lord Palmerston who has made it so. But it matters little to discuss the intentions of Louis Napoleon. We believe they are known only to himself. The plain truth comes before us nakedly, that the French fleet is nearly equal to ours, and that if the fleet of Russia joins with it we are liable to suffer sorely. The part of any sensible man is to prepare to meet his adversary, not to bellow through the country of his perfidy, his treachery, or his subtlety. Nations, like men, must strain their sinews to thwart an unprincipled opponent, and it is not by showing they are afraid they will deter an attack. "Look your enemy in the face" is an old maxim and a good one. It was not by whining protestations of our weakness and our imbecillity that we will prevent invasion, but by a silent determination to spend our all, whether in men or money, to preserve our independence, and if need be, to die with it.

Matters are not so bad, after all, if we will examine them fairly. In addition to a splendid fleet of fifty screw-liners, we have 160 gun vessels, the very thing to oppose a landing. Nice active craft they are, ready to dart from every creek and river on our coast, manned by few men, and able to assail from a point where no large ship could follow them. The Whigs, to be sure, were so very careful of these gun boats that they drew them up on shore, to a place from which it will cost some £60,000 pounds to bring them to the water. Now, if we really fear invasion, why are not these 160 gun vessels launched at once? Our reserve crews can man them and become acquainted with the coast and currents, the best mode of attack, and the most favourable places of retreat. Sailors like a small ship. They are free from the strict discipline and over-crowding of large vessels. Why, we ask again, are not these vessels launched at once and replaced upon their natural element?

But the Emperor of the French has got iron Rams. "Six will be ready by the close of the year, and they will run down all before them." Well, why have not we got iron Rams? We have good iron, glorious sea-coal fires, and brawny smiths to work with a will in forging the mass that is to defend the fame of England. They are expensive, very expensive, we are told. What of that? We are rich, and willing to spend. Even Mr. Cobden would double our debt rather than see a French force in England for a month. No man objects to give any amount of money for our defences. We object to the partiality of the taxation, not to its amount. We think that they who have most to lose, should contribute most to its protection. We do not see why the middle classes should pay from the produce of their brains, as much as the higher classes pay to protect their broad and fertile domains. Tax property of all sorts, by all means, but let it be fairly done. One man lives by his intellect, and an Insurance company can tell us that his intellect is worth 5 years purchase; landed property is worth 25 years purchase; therefore, let it be taxed in the ratio of 25 to 5. That is the fair computation, and to this it will come sooner or later. Tax then to any amount on this principle, and we have funds enough for a hundred steam rams. Yet, there is only one in process of building, and that by a "Limited Liability Company." Will the Emperor of France, if he intend to invade this country, wait until that Ram is completed? It has been ascertained that iron plates, an inch thick, are quite sufficient to turn a shell, and that such plates can be rapidly overlaid upon our gun boats. Why, we ask, cannot our iron masters be employed to do this work if the Government dockyards are unable to accomplish it.

The actual terms of the peace may, for all we know, serve as a guarantee for the peace of Europe and of ourselves. On the other hand, they may be prepared with the object of leaving France free and unfettered to attack us if she please. But in either case the liberties of England cannot exist upon sufferance. It is our part to see that our arsenals are properly fortified, our fleets ample, our sailors taken care of,—our Militia embodied and treated with fair consideration,—and our scientific inventions applied to practice. This is our duty rather than to chaunt dirges over the decadence of England, and so dispirit our population. The crisis may come, and if it does, it will be the most terrible recorded in the world's annals. All acknowledge that. Therefore it is incumbent to prepare, not so much for meeting it, as for averting it. And we must do so, by an unsparing contribution levied in fair proportion from the richer as well as from the poorer. It cannot be expected that if the middle classes are taxed five times the amount they should fairly bear; that they will be zealous in the common defence when the hour of trial comes.

SIR WILLIAM SOMERVILLE'S CONFISCATION BILL.

Public feeling has been effectually aroused respecting the Bill of Sir William Somerville, which proposes to concede the Irish Lord Chancellorship to the Ultramontane party. The Grand Juries throughout Ireland have prepared petitions for their several counties. A form, admirably drawn up, will be found in our columns, in company with a lucid statement of the duties of the Irish Chancellor, and his connection with the church of these kingdoms. It is to be hoped that the Conservative members will oppose, by every means the forms of the House allow, the passing of a measure palpably intended to serve as a bribe to purchase political support from an insatiate party. The petition lies for signature at our office.

INCOME TAX.

We direct attention to a letter from a correspondent suggesting that the citizens of Dublin should immediately petition parliament against Mr. Gladstone's oppressive income tax. As the discussion on the principle will begin to-night, no time must be lost in preparing and forwarding petitions.

The *Times* on the expenditure caused by Louis Napoleon:—

Thus, after 18 years waiting, we have, instead of the cessation of the Income-tax, an increase of it to 9d. in the pound, with, we must frankly say, little chance of a decrease as long as the state of Europe remains unchanged. This year we shall have paid upwards of £26,000,000 for the national defences, and the general expenditure has increased to nearly £70,000,000 sterling. Can any human being declare that next year it will be less? As long as the Chief of the French nation continues his unquiet policy in Europe it will be necessary for these armaments to be kept up, and amid all their pecuniary privations, Englishmen will be content if they find that the country is made secure against any coming storm. But we cannot help thinking that no long time will elapse before the public will begin to inquire whether there is anything in such a peace which is preferable to war, and whether the prospective disbursement of 30,000,000*l*. yearly, and the consequent exhaustion of our resources, is not an evil almost as great as war itself.

The statements of Mr. Gladstone on this point are most interesting. He compares 1859 with 1853, and, while taking credit for the fulfilment of many financial prophecies, shows us the ruinous increase of taxation within the last six years. If we could feel secure with the armaments of 1853, all the obnoxious taxes of the present day might be easily swept away. There was in 1853 an expectation, founded on the vast increase of wealth and trade consequent on the repeal of the Corn Laws, that in a few years the Income Tax might be dispensed with altogether. And so far as the revenue of the country was concerned this expectation was not deceived. The increase of yield from every kind of taxation has been so great that, with an equal expenditure, the income tax might have been dispensed with altogether. In 1853 the income of the country was £59,000,000, now it is £64,000,000, "showing a growth of £5,316,000, which is a sum as large as an Income Tax of 5d. in the pound." But the other side of the picture is not so favourable. "We must balance our revenue with our expenditure. The expenditure of 1853 was 55,769,000*l*. The estimated expenditure of 1859-60 is 69,207,000*l*., so that while our revenue has been growing 5,316,000*l*., our expenditure has grown 13,431,000*l*." Such is the plain and intelligible statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and it is one for the people of England to ponder over. Thirteen millions annually additional, and about eight millions of them spent wholly on warlike armaments, since the beginning of the French Emperor's reign; the hopes of the country for an alleviation of its burdens blighted, the earnings of an industrious race swallowed up in the ever open gulf of military preparation, and no man knowing what another month may bring forth! Such is the situation of and such the causes of an extra 4d. on the Income-tax of 1859.

The question for this long-suffering and industrious people is, how long these burdens are to be borne? The despotic Government which exists in France threatens to exhaust not only that country but every other in its neighbourhood by costly and unnecessary armaments. No sooner is one war at an end than the expectation of another begins. No sooner does the cloud break up in the South than another is seen to be forming in the North-East. The peace which has just been concluded has left Europe in the worst possible situation. The military ascendancy of France on the Continent is established, and yet those political changes which might have removed the danger of a future collision have not been realized. Magenta and Solferino have not proved that Frenchmen can beat Austrians in the field, but these great victories have done nothing else. Furthermore, the French Emperor returns to Paris to some extent a baffled and irritated man. He has acquired the consciousness of power, he knows that he is equal to any German martinet in the conduct of an army, and that he has troops which will carry him through every difficulty. And yet he leaves Italy under Austrian influence, the Pope, perhaps, unconciliated by the honors thrust upon him, the other Sovereigns as Austrian as ever; while at home the parties hostile to the Empire are as active as at any period of last year. He cannot but feel that future and more complete triumphs are necessary to crown the edifice of his fame, and it is not difficult to conjecture the quarter on which the storm will break. Prussia must look to herself, and it certainly becomes the duty of this country to watch every movement of so dangerous a neighbour. Nay, we conceive that a time may come when the extension of the French navy will give us a right to ask for explanations regrading armaments which are necessarily intended for offensive warfare. International courtesy is by all means to be observed, but a people is not bound to sit quiet and see preparations made for its own destruction. Fortunately, we are likely henceforth to have no Napoleonist party in this country. The crotchety Liberals, who have been for the last ten years consorting with refugees until they had lost almost all regard for their own country, and in the name of Liberty made themselves trumpeters of the most military despotism in Europe, have received a severe lesson. We may now trust that the whole nation will approve any attempt to bring about such a reduction of the armaments of Europe as will give some hope of future alleviation of our burdens.

The *Morning Post* upon the proposed Congress:—

The rumour that a Conference is to be held at Zurich turns out to be true. It is there that the treaty of peace is to be signed, and the future of Italy settled if, as is proposed, the preliminaries of a Congress can be agreed to. We use the word "if" advisedly, for the more the whole subject is considered the more difficult the settlement of it appears to be. In the first place, it is well known that Austria is altogether averse from the settlement of the Italian question by a Congress of the neutral Powers. Two are Protestant, and the other is in communion with the Greek Church. There is therefore little chance those objects which have usually been attained by concordats, and which now hang upon the neck of Italy like a millstone, will receive much sympathy. The proceedings of a Congress would in all probability assume, in the eyes of Austria, too destructive a character; and, forewarned by the fear of this she is not unlikely to persevere in her reluctance to see the affairs of Italy composed by such parties. The question next arises, if Austria obstinately refuses a Congress, what then? Will the other Powers take up the Italian question and fight it out? Assuredly not. England is pledged to neutrality; Prussia has no motive for attacking France and Russia none for going to war with Austria. Nothing will then remain for France but either an utter abandonment of the Italian cause altogether or a recommencement of hostilities. We cannot suppose the former; the latter therefore, upon the premises assumed is inevitable.

But supposing a Congress assembled, it is then that the difficulties will begin. Then it is that the practicability of the bases of peace will be put to the test. One of them is the establishment of an Italian confederation. But in order to do this surely the representatives of existing States in Italy will have a right to be heard in council. Is Austria likely to consent to this? But grant that she does consent, the Congress cannot deal with Italy as with a conquered country. The consent of the Italians themselves must be given to every protocol affecting their peace, possessions, and liberties. What security have we for such consent? How do we know that the King of Sardinia will be content to merge his present independent position in a Confederation? At present he is a free monarch; he is the representative and the hope of Italian patriotism. The eyes of the peninsula have for years been turned upon him, and, to do him justice, he deserves that position. He has proved himself as brave a soldier as he is patriotic a king. But when he became a member of a Confederation, even should he be its leader. his own volition will be circumscribed; he may be out voted any day. But then it is not at all certain that he would be leader, for it is at least equally probable that Naples would claim to be at the head. Here is a new difficulty. Naples has become a taunt and a reproach to Italy, a by-word amongst the States of Europe for everything that can disgrace a government and degrade a people. Is it likely that a strong, free, and constitutional kingdom, like Piedmont, will play second to such a state? And is not the improbability enhanced by the astounding proposal that Austria herself shall be a member of that Confederation in virtue of her possession of Venetia? It will strike the world as disappointing that Austria should hold Venetia at all after what was promised by France. But assuming, as we are willing to do, that circumstances compelled a compromise, yet what would be the effect of making Austria a member of the Italian Confederation in right of Venetia but to facilitate, and even so legalise, that influence which hitherto she has so unjustly exercised in Italy? With Austria as leading member of the federal body, and the Pope as its honorary president, the bands of oppression would be fastened upon that aspiring people with greater severity than ever. Between absolute temporal and absolute spiritual power, the liberty of the subject, civil and religious, would be crushed out. To assent to such an arrangement would be to lend the sanction of the most enlightened Powers of Europe, with the *prestige* of the 19th century upon them, to modes and principles of government which were held in abhorrence even in the middle ages. By any such arrangement both the Emperor of Austria, and the Pope would be placed in a position incompatible with the present age. There is no dark design, no scheme of cruelty or tyranny, which by such a system could not be carried out. It would come to this, that Austria would virtually rule Italy, and the Pope would rule Austria. Austria would lend the civil sword to Papal domination; and the Pope would farm out the thunders of the Vatican in return for the material assistance of Austrian arms. We cannot comprehend why the astute mind of Louis Napoleon has not seen this. We do not wonder that with such a prospect in view Francis Joseph should tell his subjects that he found he could get better terms out of the Emperor of the French than out of his federal allies, or a congress of the powers of Europe.

The *Morning Star* upon the French gains by the war:—

Here is a lesson for the poor Italians, which we anticipated with but too great certainty. They had, in their rage, persuaded themselves—and nobody was stronger in this conviction then Count Cavour—that national unity was what was wanted for them before all other things, and that, considering its importance, it was altogether indifferent by what means. and with whose aid, it was established. For this utterly illogical and obnoxious article of faith, which at all times had its adherents chiefly in Italy, they have now once more to pay the penalty. The means they have applied was the soldier's sword, and the soldier now rules paramount in their country; the aid they have invoked was that of the ambition of one of their own princely houses, and that house has now betrayed them immediately that its object was secured.

But, pitiable as the present situation of the Italian nation is, the case of the French nation is worse, and indeed, utterly ludicrous. What is the gain to the French nation, whose sacrifices have been the largest, from this war? What was it from the Oriental war? What will it be from any war which may yet, though we hope not, be manufactured by the busy diplomacy of France? The hobby of the French is national glory; it is none of ours, yet we may grant that each nation must be permitted to have its own hobbies. Well, where is the gain for the national glory of France from the Italian war? Their army has fought well, but so has the Austrian, so has the Sardinian Army, and so have even the badly armed and undrilled Italian volunteers of the Allies have considerably added to the military prestige of France.

All the advantages were in favour of the allies—superior number, better arms, the sympathies of the inhabitants, the threatening state of other provinces of the Austrian Empire. So much for the struggle, and now as to the result. Lombardy has become a Sardinian province. What, in heaven's name, has that to do with the national glory of France? Everybody can see the sacrifices which have been made by the French nation, and may admire her for being able to make them out; but, once more, where is the gain?

The French have, besides their thirst for national glory. as is well known, a strong individual leaning for gallantry. Gallantry is kindliness, shown by the strong towards the weak. It seems that the ruler of France largely partakes of this leaning of his subjects. Every Foreign State which had to deal with him, in war or peace, found him a gallant man. We found him so when he was our ally; the Russians found him so — partly at our expense. And it is but a repetition of these former experiences, when the Emperor of Austria now has found him so likewise, at the expense of the Italian patriots.

The symbol of gallantry is a kiss. It is very remarkable, that the Emperor of the French has on three occasions, when coming in contact with Sovereigns to whom he desired to prove his chivalry, insisted upon inflicting upon them a kiss. He evidently wants to add the symbol to the deed, to prevent any misunderstanding about the nature of the deed, Everybody *shall* know, that his international generosity proceeds from feelings of chivalry in his breast towards the Sovereigns of the States constituting the great European Powers. When the letter, alluded to above, had had its effect, and the Emperor of Austria came in sight of the Emperor of the FRENCH at Villafranca, the latter is reported to have addressed the former, in the hearing of many bystanders, in the following way:—"Sire, "I come to you with feelings of perfect loyalty. "Let us embrace one another." This ceremony then actually took place. Was *that* the gain, not to France, but to her gallant Sovereign, from the thousands slain and buried at Magenta and Solferino?

The Isle of Wight Militia Artillery yesterday completed the prescribed period of drill for which they were called out. The regiment, which has practised at Newport and Sandown, is reported to be in a satisfactory state of discipline.

Fashionable Intelligence.

HER MAJESTY, &c.

FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.

Osborne, July 19.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort crossed over to Alverbank in the Fairy yesterday afternoon, attended by Col. the Hon. A. Hardinge.

The Fairy returned to Osborne Pier at half-past five o'clock and embarked her Majesty, Princess Alice, Princess Arthur, and Prince Leopold, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in waiting. The Queen crossed over and was joined by his Royal Highness the Prince Consort. The royal party returned to Osborne at eight o'clock.

Viscount Sydney, Lord Chamberlain, arrived from London yesterday and presented an address to her Majesty from the House of Lords.

His Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenbuagh-Strelitz and the Prince Adolphus of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz have arrived in this country on a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge.

The Prince and Princess de Ligne have left the St. George's Hotel.

The Earl of Sheffield has arrived at the Oatlands Hotel, Walton-on-Thames.

Lord and Lady Arundell and the Hon. Miss Arundell left town on the 18th inst. for Wardour Castle.

Mr. and Mrs. Napier and the Misses Napier have left the St. George's Hotel.

Viscount Mountgarret is staying at the George Hotel, Bangor, N.W.

Edward Archdall, Esq., returned to Riversdale, yesterday from Castle Archdall.

Mrs. and the Misses Gerrard left Boyne Hill yesterday for Buxton.

Major Smith has left Annesbrooke, for Londonderry Barracks.

William Shirley Ball, Esq., family, and suite, have left their residence, Upper Pembroke-street, for the Continent.

Robert Gordon, Esq., D.L., has left the Royal Hotel, Kingstown, for Lochiar, Cork.

Major D'Arcy has left Castle Park, for the Barracks, Boyle.

Sir Edward and Lady Synge have left Tetsworth, Oxon, for Great Malvern.

It is with deep regret we announce the unexpected and untimely death of the Hon. and Venerable William O'Grady, Archdeacon of Kilmacduagh, in his 53rd year. He was a younger son of the late Chief Baron O'Grady, afterwards Viscount Guillamore, and had been for many years Minister of the Parish of Kilcreest, and Rural Dean of the diocese of Killaloe. He seldom left his parish, and since his appointment had expended all his time and the greater portion of his income on the education and spiritual welfare of his parishioners, by whom he was greatly loved and respected. It will not be an easy task for his successor to walk in the ways and to emulate the bright example of this excellent Christian.

The following are amongst the latest arrivals at the Shelbourne Hotel:—Lord Kilmaine, the Hon. Miss Browne and suite, Baron and Baroness de Roebuck, *en route* for Swordlestown; Colonel Sir Thomas Butler, Bart., Lady Butler, and suite; Lady and Miss Burrowes and Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Bellew and suite, General Vigors, Mr. and Mrs. William Chaytor, Mr. and Mrs. Howell and family, Rev. Mr. Dyke, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw and family, Mr., Mrs., and the Miss Biddulph, Mr. and Mrs. Barnwall, Doctor, Mrs., and Miss Fisher, from New York; Dr. and Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Jones, Mr. Woods and party; Messrs. Hickman, Putland, Hamilton, Priestley, Armstrong, Rankin, Graham, and Adams. Departures—The Misses Cosby and Rev. Cosby Mangan, for Armagh; Mrs. Colonel Kelly, for Portarlington; Mrs. Betty and Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, for Clancorrick Castle; Mr. Watson and family for Lancashire.

The following are amongst the latest departures from Breslin's Royal Marine Hotel, Bray:—Lord Proby, M.P.; Lord Alexander Paget, the Hon. Roland Hill, the Hon. W. Kenyon, Mr. and Mrs. Edwardes, the Misses Wakefield, Captain and Mrs. Beresford; Messrs. Cuppage, M. Wilson, J. Richardson, Brown, Codrington, Bald, M'Carthy, and Captain Cuming.

The following are the latest departures from Elvidges' Royal Hotel, Kildare-street:—Hon. James King, the Rev. J. Kirkpatrick and Miss Kirkpatrick, Edward Howley, Esq., Belleek Castle; the Rev. J. F. Prescott, J. Wigram, and J. Little, Esqrs.; Mrs. Little and Miss Kirkwood, the Hon. W. Butler, Captain Bell, &c.

The Militia.

The South Mayo Rifles assembled on Friday last at the Westport Barracks for training, mustering at first call, over 200 men. The officers present were Lieut.-Colonel Palmer, commandant; Captains Roger Palmer, D. Browne, and Walter Butler; Lieutenants Taaffe Farral, Annesley Knox, and F. Ruttledge; Ensigns H. Buchanan, R. Browne and S. Larminie; Capt. and Adjt. Butcher, Surgeon Burke, and Quarter master Dodd. The men, considering the distance many of them had to come, presented a very fine appearance, the greater portion of whom being smart young lads, who had joined since the last training, to fill up the ranks of this exceedingly smart corps, in consequence of the number who volunteered to the line. Its beautiful band—with which evidently much pains has been taken—played several fine airs during the muster, and subsequently in the evening, opposite the officers' mess-room on the Mall. The conduct of the men continues most excellent.

THE NORTH MAYO.—This gallant corps marched into this town from Ballina on Saturday last under the command of that fine old veteran, Major Knox. A detachment came in the previous evening, commanded by Ensign O'Donnell, for the purpose of taking possession of the barracks. The men, who mustered 300 strong, presented a splendid appearance, and marched with as much precision and regularity of movement as many regiments of the line. The following officers mustered with the Regiment—Colonel Knox. commandant; Major Knox; Adjutant and Captain Leet. Captains—Henry Wm. Knox, Ernest Knox, Paget Jackson, and L. Blosse. Lieutenants—Knox, Gibbons, O'Donell, and Bollingbroke. Ensigns—Garvey, Ecton, Lynch, Jordan, and Fair.

THE CLARE MILITIA.—Our County Regiment assembled on Friday, 15th instant, at the barracks here for 21 days, training. The men mustered about 360, and on Saturday having been served out with uniform, &c., appeared on their first parade. The following officers attended the muster:—Lieutenant-Colonel M'Namara, Major M'Donnell, Captains, Patterson, Studdert, O'Callaghan, A. Stacpoole, George Studdert, William Stacpoole, Smyth, and Westropp; Lieutenants Mahon, R. Studdert, C. W. Studdert, Davies, Bolton, Westropp and Walton; Ensigns Lalor, Blake, Wigelworth, Gore, Hon. J. Butler and Martin; Adjutant Gore, Quarter-Master O'Loghlin, Surgeon Healy, Assistant-Surgeon M'Bath. The Paymaster, Captain Parkinson, was not present, that officer's services not being required during the training period. The officers' mess has been established at the Club-house, under the catership of the efficient purveyor of the club, Mr. Denis Casey, the officers having been made honorary members of the Club-house during the training, and the new and splendid dining-room belonging to it has been given over to them as a mess-room.—*Clare Journal*.

On Sunday morning the 5th West York Militia Regiment formed on parade in the Market-place of Knaresborough, and each man received a Bible, with his name written in it, a gift from the inhabitants of that town as a token of their appreciation of the good and orderly conduct of the regiment during its three trainings. The regiment was marched from parade to church, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Fawcett, Vicar of Knaresborough.

The Navy.

Rear-Admiral the Hon. F. Pelham, C.B., and Captain C. Frederick, Lords of the Admiralty, arrived at Dent's Portland Hotel, Southsea, last evening, on their first official visit to Portsmouth.

The depots attached to the 3rd Battalion at Chatham garrison are to discontinue recruiting for their service companies until further orders, in consequence of some of the regiments now in India being shortly ordered home, and others up to their required strength. The depots comprising the 3rd Battalion are very strong, the battalion numbering upwards of 1,400 men of all ranks.

The advices of our Malta correspondent, which reach to the 14th of July, report the following as the distribution of the Mediterranean fleet at that date:—In Malta harbour the Marlborough 131, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Fanshawe, the Commander-in-Chief; the Hannibal, 91, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Rodney Mundy, second in command; the Hibernia receiving ship, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Codrington. superintendent of Malta Dockyard; the Conqueror, 101; the St. Jean d'Acre, 101; the Orion, 91; the Renown, 91; the Victor Emmanuel, 91; the Exmouth, 90; the Euryalus, 51; the Dorus, 32; the Intrepid, 6; the Lapwing, 4; the Assurance, 4: the Azof, 2: and the Kertch 2 (sailing gun vessels); Banshee, 2, despatch steamvessel; Boxer tender, and Hearty steamtug. In the offing of Malta, the Princess Royal, 91, and Brunswick, 80. On their way to Malta from England, Agamemnon, 91; London, 90; Cressy, 80; and Cadmus, 21. On her way to Malta from Gibraltar, the Vulture, 6. At Naples, the Centurion, 80, and Caradoc, 2, despatch steam vessel; at Leghorn, the Terrible, 21; at Ancona, the Argus, 6; at Venice, the Vigilant, 4; at Corfu, the Racoon, 21, and Osprey, 4; at the Piræus of Athens, the Gannet, 11: at Marseilles, the Coquette, 4; and on her way thither from Malta the Scourge, 6; at Constantinople, the Wanderer, 4; in the Danube, the Recruit, 6; at Gibraltar, the Growler and Quail gunboats and Bustler steamtug; at Candia, the Medina; and and at Alexandretta, the Tartarus, steam surveying vessel.

Yesterday the Belliisle, 6, Lieut. H. M. Bingham, acting commander, which arrived at Chatham the previous afternoon from China, commenced stripping preparatory to being paid off. During the time she was on the East India and China stationed she was employed as an hospital ship. The naval and military invalids she brought home were all landed on Monday afternoon by 5 o'clock. The Royal Artillery were sent to Woolwich. The Belleisle will not be paid off until next week.

The Wasp, 13, screw steamer, undergoing repairs at Chatham dockyard, has had a large number of shipwrights put on board her. who are working extra hours, morning and evening, in order that she may be completed and ready to be undocked during the next spring tides.

The Colossus, 80, screw steamship, has been brought down to Portsmouth harbour and placed in the steam basin.

The shipwrights employed on the Bacchante, 51, screw, building at Portsmouth, are engaged upon her early and late, preparing for her launch on the 30th instant. We regret to hear that Dr. Henry, of the Sidon, in showing some friends over this ship yesterday, fell from a considerable height into into the dock, and recieved such severe injuries as necessitated his immediate removal to the Royal Navy Hospital at Haslar.

The Meander, 44, sailing frigate, fitting at Portsmouth as store ship for Ascension, has topmasts on end and fidded, and is fast progressing in her outfit under the hands of the dockyard riggers.

The Sidon, 22, paddle, Capt. Crawford, and the Dauntless, 31, screw, Captain W. Edmonstone, are both nearly ready to leave Portsmouth harbour for Spithead.

Her Majesty's screw yacht Fairy, Commander the Prince of Leiningen, with the Royal standard at the main, steamed up to Spithead from Osborne on Monday evening, where the Royal standard was saluted with 21 guns by the Neptune 91, screw, Captain Sir W. Hoste, brought up at that anchorage. The Fairy, after steaming round the Neptune, returned to Osborne.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

Yesterday at 3 o'clock, his Excellency, Lord Carlisle, arrived in his state carriage from the Viceregal Lodge for the purpose of receiving addresses from the University of Dublin, the Ministers and elders of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, the Royal Dublin Society, and the Royal Hibernian Academy. He was accompanied by the Private Secretary, Mr. Hatchel, the comptroller Major Bagot, Captain Willis, gentleman usher, Major Foster, Captain Moore, &c. His Excellency proceeded to St Patrick's Hall, where he was received by the Dean of the chapel Royal; the vice Chamberlain, the Hon. H. Leeson, the assistant private secretary, Mr. Creigke, Colonel Doyle, Mr. Balfour, and Captain R. Williams,—Gentlemen at large—Dr. John Hughes, Dr. S. Hughes, surgeon to the household, Dr. Hatchwell, &c., &c.

A deputation of the senate of the University of Dublin, consisting of the vice Chancellor, the Provost, the vice Provost, Dr. Wall, Dr. Hart. Rev, Dr. Lloyd, Rev. Dr. John Lewis, Dr. Ingram, Rev. J. W. Stubbs, Rev. G. B. Wheeler, Rev. Dr. Abelshauser and Professor Webb, were then introduced to his Excellency. The Vice Chancellor read the following address:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Vice-Chancellor, Doctors and Masters of the University of Dublin, desire to approach your Excellency with our respectful congratulations on your re-appointment to the high office of her Majesty's representative in Ireland. Already your zeal for our national interests, and your gracious and condescending demeanour, have won for you an abiding place in the hearts of Irishmen. Those who differ most widely on questions of public policy agree in regarding your Excellency, not merely with the respect due to an accomplished statesman, but with warmer feelings of personal esteem, attracted by the mild and benignant virtues which adorn your character. We rejoice to be able to receive your excellency to a country rapidly advancing in national prosperity, as well as in intellectual and moral improvement. A new tone of hopefulness, and a growing spirit of industry, now happily pervade our land. We trust that, preserved from the evils of war by the wisdom of our rulers, and enjoying internal order and tranquility under your equitable and mild administration, our fellow-countrymen will continue to advance in the path of peaceful progress, and daily become, under the blessing of Providence, a more united, prosperous, and happy people. In the great and auspicious change which has taken place in the condition of our country since you first appeared amongst us, this University, we are proud to say, has in full measure participated. We have applied to our institution the hand of temperate and rational reform. Without abandoning the established scheme of studies sanctioned by the experience of the past, we have made provision for the culture of those more popular branches of knowledge which are necessary to meet the wants of our own time. We have taken advantage of the new paths opened to aspiring merit, and have trained our youth to appear without discredit in the arena of public competition. We have opened our honours and emoluments, still more widely than before, to the members of different religious denominations; and have founded on the most liberal basis, new prizes and distinctions, to reward industry, and awaken honourable ambition. It is with peculiar satisfaction that we hail in your Excellency one who is as eminently fitted as he is cordially disposed, to appreciate and encourage our efforts. Our best exertions shall be given to fulfil the ends of our foundation, by promoting true religion and virtue; by elevating the intellectual character of our country; and by diffusing, through as wide a sphere as possible, the blessings of a sound and liberal education.

His Excellency replied as follows:—I return to the Vice-Chancellor, Provost, and Doctors of the University of Dublin, my respectful and cordial thanks for the address, which on the occasion of my re-appointment to my high office in this country, I have just received from their learned and famous body. Among the attributes which I only wish that I could more confidently appropriate, you render me strict justice in attributing to me the most lively sympathy, and the most abiding interest in all that concerns both the welfare and the fame of Ireland. I rejoice together with yourselves to witness the obvious progress alike of the national industry, intellectual activity, and moral amelioration. The outward explosions of political and religious violence have undoubtedly become more rare and more faint; from no quarter with happier effect than from your calm and venerable retreats could the advices and influences radiate over the whole surface of Ireland which would tend to staunch and efface all such unhappy dissensions. It would be singularly unjust if the proceedings adopted of late years in your University to throw wider open its area of instruction, of emolument, of honor,—to adapt its methods of tuition to the varying and expanding demands of an active and ardent era, and at the same time to foster with undiminished reverence the studies and models which have been sanctioned by the clear judgment and universal experience of mankind as the types of excellence, and not secure for your time-honored institution the credit alike due to wise conservatism and enlightened progress. May your ancient walls and the men who adorn them be long favored and blessed as the instruments of promoting the traditional benefits which they have conferred on this people—of conferring additional incentives to genius, new examples to art and fresh conquests to science—of kindling the yet higher tone of virtue, of strengthening the foundations, and deepening the influences of religion.

A deputation, consisting of the Moderator, Ministers and Elders of the Presbyterian church in Ireland, were then introduced to his Excellency, and the Rev. Professor Gibson, moderator, read the following address:—

TO THE EARL OF CARLISLE LORD LIEUTENANT GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.—We, the Ministers and Elders of the general Assembly, of the Presbyterian church in Ireland, embrace tne opportunity of our annual meeting in the city of Dublin, to offer you our cordial congratulations, on your appointment once more to the high and responsible office of governor of this portion of the united kingdom. We honor your Excellency, as the representative of our beloved and gracious Sovereign, and we tender your own united tribute of esteem, for the virtues and eminent qualities by which you are personally, no less than officially distinguished. Your Excellency returns to Ireland in times unusually eventful. But while war on a gigantic scale, convulses the continent of Europe, it is our earnest hope and prayer, as heralds of the gospel of peace, that the conflict may be speedily terminated, and that by the blessing of Almighty God, by wise and firm counsels, the British Empire, instead of becoming involved in the calamity, may reap the benediction which the highest authority has pronounced on those who are peace makers. In all measures calculated to uphold social order and advance the interests of industry and education among all classes of her Majesty's subjects, your Excellency may confidently calculate on the zealous and hearty cooperation of the Ministers and Members of the Presbyterian church in Ireland.

Signed, WM. GIBSON, Moderator.
ROBERT PARK, Clerk of Assembly.

The Lord Lieutenant gave the following reply:—

Among the demonstrations of welcome with which it has been my privilege to be received upon my arrival to re-assume my official duties in this country. I certainly can attach no light value to the cordial assurances which you have been pleased to convey to me, on the part of the general Assembly, of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland. It is no new testimony, I still find myself enabled to bear to the spirit of loyalty—of orderly submission to the laws of undeviating morality, and of fervent piety which have so long distinguished the course of your pastoral ministrations and the conduct of your flocks. It is a proof of the rapidity and suddenness which attends the march of great events, in these our days, that the desolating war to which you have alluded in your address, should in the interval which has occurred since it was transmitted to me, have been apparently brought to a complete close. How far we may repose in security on the blessed prospects of peace, can be known only to the divine arbitrer of human events. Whatever may be the issues which await the world, let us wait and watch, in trembling confidence on the Almighty being, who amidst the passions and wrath of men, the tumults and throes of nations, works out the behests of his own supreme and perfect will.

The deputation then withdrew.

It consisted of—Rev. Professor Gibson, Moderator of General Assembly; Rev, Robert Wilson, D.D.; Rev. W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.; Rev. Henry Wallace; Rev. James Edgar; Gibson, Esq.; Mathew Anderson, Esq.; John Denham, Esq., M.D.; James F. Duncan, Esq., M.D.; Thomas Drury, Esq., J.P.; John Fyffe, Esq.

A deputation of the Royal Dublin Society, consisting of the Lord Justice of appeal, Lord Gough; Rev. Dr. Loyd, Dr. Mackey; Hon. G Hancock, Dr. Steele, Dr. Owens; Dr. Duncan; John Moss Esq; Parke Neville Esq; J. A. Kirk, Esq; Dr. Apjohn &c. &c., then presented his excellency with the following address, which was read by the Hon. Mr. Hancock.

To His Excellency George Wm. Frederick, Earl of Carlisle. K. G. Lord Lieutenant General, and general governor of Ireland, &c.

THE ADDRESS OF THE ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We the Vice Presidents, Council and Members of the Royal Dublin Society, beg to tender to your Excellency on your again assuming the high office of Viceroy of Ireland, our respectful congratulations.

On many occasions during your former residence in Ireland, your Excellency bore willing testimony to our exertions and our progress, and we gratefully remember that it was under your presidency and through your co-operation that we were enabled to give satisfactory evidence of that progress in the commencement of the Museum of Natural History, the first stones of which you were pleased to lay, and we trust we have not since been unmindful of the important duties which devolve upon us in promoting the advancement of "useful knowledge and humanizing accomplishments."

To aid us in our great work we deem it a happiness that we shall have the counsel of a nobleman distinguished alike for his scholarship and taste, and we now respectfully offer to your Excellency the Presidentship of our Society, to which you have with our unanimous voice been re-elected.

His Excellency then replied as follows:—I most gratefully receive the address and the welcome of my associates, Vice Presidents, Councils and Members of the Royal Dublin Society, and I very gladly comply with your invitation, that I shall be again enrolled in your respected body. The functions which you discharge with so much advantage to the city and country are best tested by their close references to considerations of practical usefulness. It is most pleasing to me to find what I remember limited to a single stone, now expanded into a whole museum, to illustrate the marvellous works of creation. Many of your undertakings have already advanced to a period of vigorous maturity, but I trust that their rate of further progress will seem as rapid and solid as the building which I myself saw spring from infancy to completion, I can only assure you of the continued pleasure it will give me to witness, if I cannot assist, your noble exertions.

An address from the Royal Hiberian Academy was then read to which his Exellency replied

Correspondence.

THE INCOME TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Is it possible that the citizens of Dublin, who not long ago petitioned for the full and final extinction of the Income Tax, will now tacitly submit to have it doubled? It is believed that the present Chancellor will use his best efforts to make this odious and inquisitorial impost perpetual, and I trust Dublin will take the initiative by petitioning against it without delay, and that every town in Ireland will adopt a similar course.—Your obedient servant, THOMAS DIXON.

Blackrock, 20th July, 1859.

COMMEMORATION OF THE TWELFTH OF JULY AT CARNEW.

We have been particularly requested to re-print the following communication:—

This anniversary, so dear to the hearts of all who can trace to its true source the origin of our civil and religious liberties, was commemorated with all the honours, but without offence to any right-minded Roman Catholic, at Carnew, on the 12th instant. On the previous evening immense flags were given to the breeze, proclaiming through the night that "No Surrender" was still the motto of the Orangemen of Wicklow. The town was decked with orange lilies, giving it a thoroughly Protestant appearance; and on the morning of the 12th groups of highly respectable and stalwart men might be seen entering the town from Stratford and other places.

At noon, the rector of the parish, the Rev. Wm. Moore, had service in the church which was numerously attended by the gentry and inhabitants of the neighbourhood; and the Rev. Samuel George Potter, the Grand Master of the county, preached a most powerful sermon for nearly two hours, on the prophetical aspect of the times, which was most attentively listened to by the assembled brethren.

The Orange scarfs interspersed with the black dresses of the *uninitiated*, gave the church a most interesting appearance, and no one could say, but that the attention and propriety of all stamped their characters as earnest and God-fearing men.

After Service, the Lodge assembled for business—and at Six o'clock p.m., the brethren sat down, to the number of 65, under the able presidency of Thomas Attwell Moore, Esq., of Barnadown, to a most substantial and well-served dinner, which did the Committee of Management the greatest credit. After dinner the usual toasts were given and responded to with enthusiasm, and at 10 o'clock, having spent an agreeable and profitable day, the party broke up, soberly and quietly, without having given the enemy the shadow of an excuse for being sulky. Although here, as on all similar occasions, a quarrel might easily have been provoked, had not a respect for the laws, and a determination to keep the peace, no matter what might be the provocation, actuated the Orangemen. For, during the day, a swaggering popish bully, half knave, half fool—a genuine priest's man of all work (of course it is well, known who sent him), paraded the street, brandishing "a black thorn," and bawling treason in order to provoke a breach of the peace; "but wisdom is justified of her children." The swagger was passed over with silent contempt, and the treason, though indigestible enough to Protestant stomachs swallowed.

Surely a moral may be taken from the result of the days' proceedings. Two years ago there was not an Orangeman in Carnew—the Protestants trembling and scattered, lay at the mercy of the Roman Catholics, who were ready enough to make them feel that they were at their mercy. Now by the energy of that indefatigible Minister of Christ, the Rev. Wm. Moore, Rector of the Parish, whose philanthrophic eye saw the necessity of union and brotherhood the Protestants were able to establish and maintain their own Orange Lodge. It is now but two years old—has many members, and is increasing daily, and the consequence is that the Protestant party, instead of being a contemptible and disorganised body, are respected and feared; united in the bond of brotherhood, daring to maintain their principles openly and manfully. Neither afraid nor ashamed of the face of man; at the same time jealous of any infraction of the law, and slow to give offence. The best commentary on the proceedings of the 12th at Carnew, is this, that not a Policeman was to be seen, and although rumours of threats were spread abroad that the Roman Catholics were coming in force to demolish the Orangemen, not a stone was thrown, nor an angry word spoken; with the exception before mentioned all was quietness and peace. By the way, in allusion to the peacefulness of the event, an anecdote may be mentioned. On a former occasion, as well as on this, the Rev. Mr. Moore, was asked by the magistrate whether he anticipated a necessity for an additional police force. Mr. Moore's answer was, if you wish for a riot, send for the police, if you want peace dont bring any; for the Roman Catholics will not assault a party of Protestants, even though they were ten to one, unless they have the protection of the police. This is the philosophy of the case, and experience has proved its truth.

It may be asked then, is there a good man, valuing a good Protestant yeomanry, and believing them to be the strength of the empire, who would wish to dissolve such a body as that we have been speaking about? or who would curtail their liberty of meeting in a convivial way, without excess, in commemoration of a great historical event? or is there a Christian minister, or a Christian man, understanding the necessity of getting at the *hearts* of the people if their conduct is to be controlled, who would like to see the Rev. Mr. Moore, or any other clergyman occupying a similar position shrink from identifying himself with them, and by advice, counsel, sympathy, and judicious management, directing into a useful channel, the energies, the loyalty, and the devotion of such men. If there be, his patriotism must be as small as his philosophy.—*From a Correspondent.*

MEETING FOR PRAYER AND PRAISE.

Another of those extensive meetings for prayer and praise was held in the Metropolitan Hall, Lower Abbey-street, on Monday evening, and, as on all former occasions, was most numerously attended. The devotional feeling which pervaded the meeting was as marked as it was gratifying. The Rev. Thomas Scott (in the unavoidable absence of the Rev. Dr. Stanford) presided; and amongst the clergymen who took part in the proceedings we observed the Rev. J. H. Browne, assistant minister of Harold's Cross; Rev. C. F. M'Carthy, the Revd's. J. Hall, T. Little, Presbyterians; Rev. J. Smith Independent; Rev. J. Griffin, Methodist; with others whose names we have not ascertained. These meetings are most edifying and solemnising, and, if for no other reasons as affording a common platform where christian ministers and people can unite in prayer and praise, we rejoice to learn, that they will be continued on every succeeding Monday evening at least for some time.

RATHMINES FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The exhibition of roses and other flowers under the auspices of the above society, took place yesterday at two o'clock, in Mountpleasant-square. As a floricultural exhibition it was highly successful. A handsome marquee was erected in the centre of the grounds, underneath which tables were arranged for the exhibition of the flowers. A choice collection of rare and beautiful roses, fuchsias, and a rare variety of flowers of the season, were exhibited. Among the principal exhibitors were Mr. Thomas Fry, of Waterloo-road; Mr. Jameson, Montrose, Donnybrook; Mr. Watkins, Elm Park; and Mr. Cassels, Glassnevin. The public exhibitors were Messrs. Campbell, Glassnevin; M'Gregor Barnes, of the Merrion Gardens; and Robinson, Canal Bank. The collections from the nurseries of the above exhibitors was well calculated to sustain the high reputation which those gentlemen have earned for themselves, as cultivators of floral beauties. The attendance of visitors was numerous and fashionable. The band of the 16th regiment, under the direction of Mr. George Carr, was present, and performed the following well-selected programme of music:—March—Militaire, George Carr; Scenae Duetto—Opera Il Pirata, per clare corrio, Bellini; Quadrille—The American, Julien; Polka—Echo du Mont Blanc, Jullien; Selections from Balfe's Opera of the Maid of Honor, Jullien; Waltz—May Dew, Hon. C. Lindsay; Grand selections from Balfe's opera of the Rose of Castile, Jullien; Airs de Cubano El Purito—El Pituata, Yuentes; Grand Galop Militaire—l'Attauqe, Kuhner; God save the Queen.

FOREIGN BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES FROM THE CONTINENT.—A respectable Bradford shipping house was the other day made aware that they were paying to their customers forged Bank of England notes. The corporation treasurer, Mr. Samuel Laycock, of the Bradford Banking Company, detected two such notes, one of £10, and the other £5., in a sum of which had been paid to him, and the firm in question was at once communicated with. The notes had every appearance upon the face of them of being genuine, but were embossed in imitation of the water mark. The firm from whom the notes had been received then found that among a large roll of good notes they had many counterfeit ones, similar to those returned as worthless. They consequently took immediate steps to ensure the examination of all notes recently paid by them to customers. The notes, it was supposed, had been received from the commercial representative of the firm at Zurich, in Switzerland, and had doubtless been passed to him in exchange for gold.—*Manchester Guardian*.

THE TURNIP PLANT.—We learn from the *Nottingham Journal* that within the last ten or twelve days the turnip plant on the light soils in the vicinity of Retford has been severely and generally attacked by an innumerable army of black caterpillars, which devour whole fields of the young plant in a few days. Their ravages are beyond credence, and all attempts to destroy them seem to be unavailing. Some of our farmers are employing children in picking them off, but it is a most interminable and apparently useless task. Others are dragging clothes over the lands to knock them off, but what are knocked off during the day find their way back during the following night. Some are passing a roller over the rows, but we have not heard with what success. We fear, however, the result will be serious to the crop, and this district has not suffered so severe a visitation since the year 1851.—*Morning Post*.

LATEST NEWS.

IRISH TIMES' OFFICE.
Thursday, One o'clock, a.m.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

PLENIPOTENTIARIES OF FRANCE, AUSTRIA, AND SARDINIA.

Paris Wednesday.—The plenipotentiaries of the Conference to be held at Zurich, are M. Borquers for France, and Count Colleredo for Austria. The representative for Sardinia is not yet known. Prince Esterhazy has been sent to Paris on a special mission. Paris Bourse, 12-30, p.m. Bourse opens flat, Rentes, 68. 3-25, p.m. Rentes close 68 for money, 78 5 account shewing a decline of ¼ since yesterday.

Trieste, July 20.—Two steamers belonging to the French fleet have arrived to-day from Antipari at Lusoon Piccoli. There are 100 vessels collected, including gun boats and transports, a division of which was to leave this day.—*Reuter's Telegram.*

FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF TUSCANY.

The *Monitore Tuscane* publishes a decree of the Provisional Government, enacting that representatives of the people are to be elected for the purpose of deciding by a majority of votes, what the future government of the country shall be.

THE PAPAL AUTHORITY SUPPRESSED IN SWITRERLAND.

The Federal Assembly of Switzerland has brought in a Bill suppressing Papal jurisdiction on Swiss territory. This measure originates in the refusal of the Holy See to incorporate National Bishoprics in several Swiss parishes at present in the diocese of Como and Milan.

SEIZURE OF ENGLISH JOURNALS.

The *Independence* mentions as a report that the English Ministry are asking how long the fresh troops are to remain in Italy, There have not been such wholesale seizures of English journals in Paris since the *coup d'etat.* The absence of all tidings of Garibaldi's forces causes some surprise.

SPIES IN PARIS.

The Paris correspondent says that since the peace the number of spies employed in Paris to listen to the conversation in private cafes and saloons have been doubled.

CONGRESS ON ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

The Emperor Napoleon is reported to be desirous of a congress on Italian affairs, as giving greater eclat to the cancelling of the treaties of 1815.

TUSCANY AND PIEDMONT.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that in reply to the provisional government of Tuscany the Emperor Napoleon has stated that he did not desire to force the Grand Duke upon them; the Lombards are apprehensive that they will be saddled with some proportion of the liabilities of Piedmont.

EXPENSES OF THE WAR.

The *Constitutional* estimates that if the War in Italy had been prolonged it would not have cost more than £16,000,000. sterling, to the end of the year, leaving £4,000,000 of the loan unexpended.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

City, Wednesday Evening.—Great inactivity continues to prevail in Stock Exchange, and consols were rather lower. Railway Share Market was, however, firmer.

At the half yearly meeting of the London and Westminster Bank to-day it was stated that the nett profits for the half year amounted to 102,562*l*. After the usual deductions a dividend and bonus were declared at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum, and a balance of 10,100*l*. was carried forward.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY gave notice of an amendment on the budget, to the effect that the increased Income tax should not exceed 3d. in the pound.

Mr. BLACK moved the second reading of the Edinburgh Annuity Tax Bill. The impost taxed the majority for the benefit of the minority. The annuity tax was far more urgent than the minister's money in Ireland, which only extended to houses of the annual rent of £10, while in Edinburgh even cellars were rated to the annuity. It was not a tax upon persons.

Mr. BLACKBURNE complained that no substitute was provided by the bill for the tax except voluntary contributions, and wished to know what were the views of the government.

Sir G. C. LEWIS observed that the difficulty lay in finding a substitute for the tax. He agreed in the principle of the bill, and hoped that next session it would be in the power of government to propose some efficient substitute for the tax. It would be premature at that time to enter into the views of government.

Lord Elcho said the tax was the stock in trade of the members for Edinburgh, the substitute suggested by the promoters of the bill offered nothing to the clergy but voluntary contribution in lieu of the money to which they were entitled under the present law. He moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day three months.

Mr. SPOONER seconded the amendment which was supported by Mr. Miller.

After some remarks from Sir E. Colebrooke in support of the bill,

Sir G.C. LEWIS said that as the government had adopted the principle of the measure, it ought, therefore, to have been made a condition that the present bill should be withdrawn. It involved a simple robbery of the poor.

Mr. CAIRD denied the last allegation, neither the Church nor the poor were robbed by the bill.

Mr. NEWDEGATE could not support a bill which provided the abolition of a tax for the maintenance of the clergy without providing any substitute. If government were disposed to take service under the member for Birmingham he would do all in his power to make them wear his living.

Mr. BAXTER urged Mr. Black to accept the proposal of government, and to be content with affirmation of the principle of the bill.

Mr. BAILLIE said if government intended to introduce a bill next session he could not see the use of proceding with the present.

Mr. BLACK declared himself willing to accept the proposal of the government.

Mr. BRIGHT advised the Hon. member to put no trust in governments; one government had undertaken the settlement of Church Rates, and had done nothing but disgust parties.

Mr. S. ESTCOURT was glad that government had taken up the matter which could not be dealt with by a private member.

After a few explanatory words from, Sir G. C. Lewis, the house divided, and the second reading was carried by 162 to 108.

Mr. J. LOCKE moved the second reading of the weights and measures Bill, the object of which was to provide that corn should in all cases be sold by measure, and to amend the regulations.

Mr. CAIRD opposed the bill, and moved as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day three months.

A lengthened discussion took place which was confined altogether to points of detail which should be withdrawn in committee.

Mr. CAIRD withdrew his amendment, and the bill was read a second time.

Mr. M. MILNES moved the second reading of the diplomatic pensions bill, the object of which was to enable persons receiving such pensions to sit in Parliament. There was no motive now existing for the exclusion of those gentlemen whose experience would often be of service on the debates of of Foreign subjects.

Mr. B. COCHRANE supported the bill.

Mr. WILSON admitted the jealousies on which the exclusions had been founded. He approved of the measure.

After some remarks in favor of the bill from Sir. De Lacy Evans Mr E. James, Sir E. Farquhar, and Mr. Kinnaird, the bill was read a second-time.

Mr. ALCOCK moved the second reading of the Church Rates Commutation Bill, which he recommended on the ground that it was purely permissive.

Mr. STEWART seconded the motion

Mr. CLIVE said that the house could not agree to this bill after it agreed to the abolition of the rate. He trusted the motion would be withdrawn

Mr. ALCOCK proposed to adjourn the debate.

Mr. BAXTER said even to adjourn the debate, would be to stultify the house. He moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day three months.

Mr. ALCOCK withdrew his motion.

IMPRISONMENT OF SMALL DEBTS.

The imprisonment for Small Debts Bill was read a second time.

CRIMINALS PROCEDURE BILL.

Mr. WHITESIDE moved the second reading of the Criminal Proceedings Bill, which was one of a series of bills intended to assimilate the criminal procedure in England and Ireland. He proposed to repeal the present law, whereby forfeiture of goods was effected in cases of felony and corruption, of blood in cases of treason. The Right Hon. Gentleman, who had several bills on the subject on the paper, proposed to proceed only with one other—the Offences Against the Person bill, intended for the punishment of death in cases short of murder and treason. He should urge these bills until the government pleased itself to take up the matter. The Rt. hon. gentlemen declared that it was the intention of the government this session, to introduce measures for the consideration of the Statue Law.

Mr. JAMES WARMLY approved the effort of Mr. Whiteside, and hoped the government would lose no time in undertaking the settlement of law which at present was open to the greatest abuse.

WHITESIDE promised his cordial assistance in improving the law and enforcing the principle of his bill, he was happy to say that no separate legislative measure would be required for Ireland. The bills, five in number, were withdrawn.

ENFORCING OF PAYMENT BILL.

Mr. WHITESIDE moved the second reading of the Judgment Bill, the object of which was to enable judgment obtained in Ireland to be enforced in England.

After a short discussion the bill was read a second time.

The house then adjourned at six o'clock.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Exchequer Bills, 27, 30; Bank Stock, 221; Ambery, Nottingham, and E. Junction, 5½, 6½; Caledonian, 82¾, 8¾; E. Counties, 59, 60; E. Lancashire, 93¾, 4¼; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 72, 3; Great Northern, 103½; do., A., 84, 6; Great Western, 60½; Great Western of Canada, new, 5¾ dis.; Grand Trunk, 15½ ¾; Great Southern and Western, 106; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 95¾, 6¼; London and North-Western, 95, 6; Do. South-Western, 95, 6; Leeds Northern, 47½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lancashire, 36½; Midland, 104½ ¾; North British, 57½; South-Eastern, 73½.

Remarks.—Consols steady at 95⅛ to ¼. Shares have been the same, closing firm at the above rates. Canadians flat. French Stocks are a shade firmer. New Lombards improved to 2 premium buyers, closing sellers.

TATTERSALLS.

Goodwood Stakes.—15 to 6 on Life Boat, 100 to 6 on Lord Nelson.

Liverpool Produce Market—July 20.—Sugar dull rice—no sales made, and market stagnant. Leeds—Few sales have been made; but market dull, with decreasing prices.

Glasgow Iron Market—July 20.—No. 1, 51s. 6d. to 51s. 9d.; mixed Nos., warrants, 51s. 6d to 51s. 9d.; mixed Nos., makers iron, 51s.3d. to 51s. 6d.; No. 3, ditto. Market drooping.

SECOND EDITION.

IRISH TIMES' OFFICE,
Two o'clock, p.m.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS.

(*From the Post.*)

Paris, 20th.—The meeting at Zurich will open its sitting in ten days, or a fortnight at the latest. The period for deliberations of the Congress or a Conference which is to succeed the Zurich meeting is not yet fixed.

In a leading article the *Post* criticises the Emperor Napoleon's speech with a degree of sharpness not usually exhibited by that journal, when treating of the Imperial policy. The *Post* says at present Italy is exasperated from end to end, France herself is disappointed, and the tranquillity of Europe by no means assured. Complications of the gravest kind may arise out of the impracticable conditions agreed upon. Tidings of this act of the Emperor produced consternation, amongst his warmest friends in this country. Italian affairs should now be treated by a Congress of the Five Powers.

The *Daily News* says the Emperor Napoleon is now painfully impressed with the feeling that the proceedings at Villafranca, which he expected would have turned out a *coup de main*, have proved a *coup manqué.*

OPENING OF THE BAVARIAN CHAMBERS.

Munich, July 20th.—The Chambers opened to-day, and the following is a summary of the Royal Speech:—

The King has assembled the dignitaries at a serious time, in order to re-establish the means for the fulfilling of the federal duties. The state of political affairs requires extraordinary efforts, but the people did not heed any sacrifices for them and the country's interest. The conclusion of peace had lessened the want of money, a bill was brought in according to the requirement of the constitution for the Election of a Parliamentary Committee, required by the law of 1848, the object was also communicated to the Chambers. The sitting closed with enthusiastic cheering.

INDIA.

(*From the Daily News.*)

Marseilles, Wednesday.—The Bombay mails leave to-day with dates to the 23rd ult. The campaigns on the borders of Oude are ended, and the regiments have been withdrawn to other quarters. The Travensure disturbances are likely to end satisfactorily. The money market easier. Interest 5 to 8 per cent. Imports rather quiet, few exports, little doing; for English exchange 2¼. The Columbia left orders from Suez on the 12th inst. The damage to the Telegraphic Cable at Casseine has been repaired.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Prince Alfred arrived at Dover last night on leave and proceeds to Osborne this morning.

A deputation from Bermingham and Sheffield, had an interview with the Duke of Newcastle yesterday on the subject of the Canadian tariff.

The Banquet last night, to Mr. Charles Kean, at St. James's Hall, was attended by about 600 of his friends and admirers. The Duke of Newcastle presided, Mr. Gladstone, and a number of other eminent persons were present, 700 ladies occupied the galleries.

The Bombay mail will be delivered in London tomorrow. In case the Paralatta proves a fatal wreck, the loss to the Royal Mail Company will be about £100,000.

The *Times* reports the Railway Market yesterday is a exhibiting stronger tendency, especially in heavy stocks, most of which advanced.

The metropolis was visited with another thunderstorm at 5 a.m. this morning. Wind, N.E.; Lightning at intervals.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*From the Daily News City Article, Wednesday Evening.*)

The funds were dull, with little business. The variations were trifling, and the closing quotations of Consols were about one-sixteenth per cent. below those of yesterday. The manifesto from the Emperor Napoleon had no stimulating effect either here or at Paris. French funds have again declined. Many people entertain a belief that should something more tangible and tranquillizing assurances prove requisite to restore confidence; partial disarmament maybe concluded in some of the other markets the tendency was rather more cheerful; but railway stocks were decidedly in favour. In the discount market good demand was experienced, and few transactions took place below 2½ per cent. The impression that the value of money is at its lowest point, is strengtrend by the efflux of gold from the Bank, and silver to the East. Discounters consequently asking on 6 months an advance on the low rates lately current. In the absence of fresh Supplies a further sum of £90,000 in bar gold was this day withdrawn from the Bank for expor to the Continent, doubtless in payment for silver. The Council for India have given out contracts for a supply of a lar. e amount of silver—a portion of the loans, left to be raised here on account of the English government will probably be sent.

(*Times City Article.*)

The English Funds remains without improvement, but the tendency is towards weakness. The address of the Emperor of the French to the President of the Legislative Chamber, was viewed unfavourably from its attempts to throw the blame of the fate of Italy on the powers of Europe who stood ready to dispute his successes or aggravate his reverses. As Russia cannot have been contemplated in this allusion, little satisfaction is gained from the congratulation, that the results of the war by giving a new proof of the military power of France, and increasing her influence, will afford the world fresh cause for confidence for the future maintenance of tranquility.—There was rather less demand for money to-day, and the applications at the Bank were not numerous.

Assize Intelligence.

CO. MEATH.

Trim, Wednesday, July 20.

CRIMINAL COURT.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice).

Hugh Murray was placed at the bar, charged with having, upon the night of the 22d of March last, at Moyrath, fired a shot at Owen Geoghegan, which took effect upon his head, neck, and shoulders; also with having fired at Thomas Newman.

Mr. Bland, Q.C., Mr. Ball, Q.C., Mr. P. J. M'Kenna, and Mr. Levinge prosecuted on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. J. A. Curran defended the prisoner.

The case made on behalf of the Crown was, that on the night in question the prisoner, dressed in the clothes of a woman, met the complainant, Geoghegan, and fired the shot at him. In the prisoner's house were discovered a grey cloak, a gun that had been recently discharged, and some shot, also a fragment of a newspaper of June, 1858, of which the wadding used in the gun that had been discharged at Geoghegan seemed to form a part, inasmuch as it corresponded with and fitted into the part from which apparently it had been torn in the process of loading the gun. The size of the shot found in the house of the prisoner and that extracted from the face of Geoghegan also corresponded.

The case made by Mr. Curran on the part of the prisoner was, that Geoghegan, who had left the country since the occurrence, had endeavoured to violate the wife of the prisoner, and she, a species of Meath Lucretia, had gone forth armed with the loaded gun to avenge the dishonour sought to be cast upon her fair fame, and set a glorious example to her sex to punish any provincial Tarquin who might in future assail or insult them; and as there was a possibility that such heroism could be found to exist, the jury gave the prisoner the benefit of the doubt, and he was discharged accordingly. The case in some measure resembled the American occurrence, and even before the trial an acquittal was expected.

In the case of the malicious burning of Mr. Taylor's premises, Mr. O'Driscoll, as counsel for the ratepayers, who traversed the presentment, said he thought it advisable to recommend the withdrawal of the traverse; but he trusted that the Grand Jury would present the sum (£1,800) on the county at large, and not exclusively on the barony.

Mr. Corbally, the foreman, said the jury were disposed to place it on the barony where the fire took place and on the two adjoining baronies, and also that Mr. Taylor should be exempt from the rating in respect of it.

Mr. O'Driscoll said the statute did not authorise either the one or the other. They should present on the county at large or on the barony itself, and Mr. Taylor could not be exempt.

The traverse was then withdrawn, without costs.

RECORD COURT.

(Before Chief Justice Monaghan.)

Mulhall v. William Clayton Browne.

Mr. Palles opened the pleadings. The action was brought by the plaintiff for having arrested the defendant on foot of an execution, after the amount had been paid. The defendant pleaded that he had withdrawn the writ within a reasonable time from the arrest of the plaintiff.

Mr. Ball, Q.C., with whom also was Mr. Curran, stated the case for the plaintiff. It appeared that Mr. J. B. Mulhall is a solicitor, having offices in Dublin and Carlow, and the defendant the high sheriff of Carlow. A person named Donnelly had a claim against Mr. Mulhall, and debt and costs amounted to £43. On Saturday, the 4th of June, Mr. Mulhall settled the demand with Mr. Hunter, the plaintiff's attorney, and cautioned him to send a telegraph message to Carlow, whither he was going by the half-past five o'clock train that evening, to prevent his being arrested there, as the writ was in the hands of the sheriff's bailiff, a person named Brennan. The plaintiff went to Carlow, reached that town about eight o'clock in the evening, and was arrested by Brennan, conveyed to the gaol, and detained there till Monday morning, though he showed to him the receipt of Mr. Hunter for the amount, and informed him that the writ had been withdrawn. The plaintiff was the agent of Sir John Acton, and it would seem to have been a highly desirable thing to arrest and detain him in prison during the demonstrations in favour of Sir John after his return as member for Carlow. The real defendant in the case was Mr. Jameson, the sub-sheriff, and he (Mr. Ball) hoped he was guaranteed against any loss in that action, and could draw upon the sympathetic contributions of his political friends.

James Dunne examined by Mr. Ball, Q.C.—Saw Mr. Mulhall pay Mr. Hunter in the Four Courts, and he (witness) got from Mr. Mulhall the document directed to the Sheriff of Carlow withdrawing the *ca. sa*;

Edward H. Hunter examined by Mr. Byrne—Mr. Mulhall having paid him the money, said that he would bring an action if he were arrested. Witness advised him not to go by the early train as he would not have time to communicate with the sheriff. The money was not paid until half-past four o'clock. Gave the plaintiff a copy of the withdrawal of the writ.

Mr. Jameson, the Sub-Sheriff, deposed that he got the notices of the withdrawal of the writ and of the arrest of Mr. Mulhall; he immediately proceeded from Ballybrack to Dublin and made enquiries of the clerk; also went to the telegraph office, and to Mr. Hunter; then gave the discharge directed to the gaoler of Carlow to Moran, to be forwarded to Carlow; the telegraph was closed at Carlow on Sunday, and so early as six o'clock on the evening of week days; at this very time there was an execution in Mr. Mulhall's house in Carlow; discharged Mr. Mulhall from this execution on his promising to pay the officer's fees, which he had not paid.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ball, Q.C.—Went himself to the terminus at the King's-bridge, and he was told that no telegraphic despatch would be sent to Carlow on a Sunday; the *ca. sa.* was sent down at the suit of Mr. Rosenthal, and the (witness) himself put the bailiff into the house to prevent anything unpleasant occurring, and the nephew of Mr. Mulhall admitted that no one could have acted better than the bailiff had done.

Mr. Jameson, the returning officer of Carlow, deposed that his brother, the Sub-sheriff, was not at his office on the day in question, and as he understood the law it was necessary for the Sheriff to communicate with his returning officer relative to the existence of any detainer before he discharged a person arrested in Carlow.

Mr. Byrne then addressed the jury as counsel for the defendant, and Mr. Curran replied for the plaintiff, after which,

The Chief Justice charged the jury, and they not being able to find a verdict, were discharged.

TIPPERARY (SOUTH RIDING) GRAND JURY.

The following gentlemen were sworn in to-day (Thursday) before Thomas Sadleir, Esq., High Sheriff, by Henry Pedder, Esq., Clerk of the Crown:—

Stephen Moore, Esq., foreman; Captain Edward Bagwell Purefoy, Richard M. S. Manserge, Esq., Wm. Quin, Esq.; Wm. Going, Esq.; Thomas B. Barton, Esq.; Laurence Waldron, Esq., M.P.; William H. Riall, Esq., Hon. Bowes Daly; Charles Clarke, Esq.; Charles Moore, Esq.; Samuel Cooper, Esq.; Hugh Baker, Esq.; Richard Phillips, Esq.; Henry Langlay, Esq.; Richard Bayley, Esq.; Samuel M. Going, Esq.; Wm. Pennefather, Esq.; John Massey, Esq.; John Langley, Esq.; Edwin Taylor, Esq.; Chas. G. Grey, Esq.; John Moore Mulcahy, Esq.

WESTMEATH.

Mullingar, Wednesday, July 20.

At eleven o'clock this day, in presence of the high sheriff, John Longworth, Esq., the following gentlemen, having answered to their names, were sworn to serve on the grand jury by J. Smart, Esq., deputy clerk of the Crown:—

The Right Hon. Sir Richard Packenham, K.C.B., Coolure, foreman; Hon. Richard Handcock, Athlone; Hon. Henry Parnell, Anneville; Colonel Fulke Greville, M.P., Clonyn Castle; George Augustus Boyd, Middleton Park; Robert Smyth, Graybrook; W. Barlow, Smith, Barbavilla; William Chapman, South Hill; G. A. Dease, Turbotstown; John Charles Lyons, Ledeston; Wm. Fetherstonhaugh, Carrick, J. Devenish Meares, Mearescourt: Henry Murray, Mount Murray; Richard Winter Reynell, Killynon; J. T. Briscoe, Grangemore; Robert Smyth, Portlick Castle; G. N. Purdon, Lisnabin Castle; John De Bacquere, Portlomon; Nicholas Evans, Loughpark; Arthur Chaigneau, Benoun; Arthur Connolly, Greenpark; John Rynd, Reynella; Jerome Tisdall, Redmonstown, Esqrs.

Immediately after being sworn the grand jury proceeded to the discharge of the fiscal business of the county. The assizes will commence on Friday, 22nd instant, of which the lightness of the calendar promises a speedy termination, only six or seven cases remaining for trial, and these are mostly of a trifling charcter.

MONAGHAN—July 20.

CROWN COURT.

The Chief Baron opened the Commission here at ten o'clock, His Lordship was attended by Henry G. Johnstone, Esq., the High Sheriff.

The following gentlemen were re-sworn on the Grand Jury:—Sir George Forster, Bart., foreman; the Right Hon. Edward Lucas, James Hamilton, Esq., Major Thos. Coote, Andre A. M. Kerr, Esq., Lieut.-Col. A. G. Lewis, Thomas Rothwell, Samuel R. B. Evatt, J. Lentaigne, Esqrs.; Capt. J. Leslie, Capt. J. Lloyd, Richard Mayne, John Cunningham, A. K. Young, P. Kenny, Charles Hopes, W. Murray, R. A. Minnett, C. Atkinson, Thomas Johnstone, S. R. Moorehead, and J. Fitzgerald, Esqrs.

His Lordship, addressing them, said that he might well congratulate them on the lightness of the calendar, which contained only three cases, and they were of the most trivial description. From his long experience he knew well that the lightness of a calendar was not always a test of the absence of crime. There were, however, other sources from which he had obtained information of the existence of indications of profound tranquillity in this county, presenting a most gratifying contrast to its condition in former times.

The Queen v. Callaghan and others.

Patrick Callaghan, Patick M'Elmeel, Patrick Tierney, John M'Kenna, Owen Tierney, and Terence Tierney, were charged with being of a party who feloniously took and drove away five head of cattle, the property of John M'Kenna, of Knocknalan.

Sergeant O'Hagan, Q.C., Sir Thomas Staples, Q.C., and Mr. Law prosecuted for the Crown, and Mr. Hamill defended the traversers.

The defence was an *alibi*.

The case had not concluded.

RECORD COURT.

(Before Judge Christian and a Special Jury.)

There were only two records for trial of an unimportant nature, one of which was withdrawn.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

There are only two cases for trial at the ensuing Assizes, for the Queen's County, one for larceny of a shawl, and the other for the forgery of the name of a Maryborough shopkeeper, to a promissory note for £5.

It is expected that the Treasurership of the Queen's county, will shortly be declared vacant, in consequence of the lamentable aberration of intellect of William Hamilton, Esq., of Roundwood, Mountrath, who, it will be recollected, was a heavy purchaser at the recent sale of the stud of the late Marquis of Waterford.

MAYO.

July 20th, 1859.

Baron Greene sat this day at 5 o'clock to swear the Grand Jury of the County. As in every other town upon the circuit, his Lordship congratulated the members of the Grand Jury, on the paucity of cases on the calendar, there being only eight or ten to be tried. The following gentlemen were sworn:—

Colonel Francis A. Knox, Governor; Sir Robert L. Blosse, Bart.; Philip Taafe; Colonel Charles Knox; Sir Richard A. O'Donnell; John C. Walsh; Sir Samuel O'Malley; John Nolan Ferrall; Charles Lionel Fitzgerald; Captain Fitzgerald Higgins; Thomas Rutledge; Major John Knox; Charles Lynch; George J. O'Malley; Hugh J. H. Brown; William Symes; Edward Bolingbroke; Myles Jordan; Edward P. M'Donnell; Bernard M'Manus, Wm. Malley and James A. Brown, Esqrs.

There are three records for trial, two of which are mere *squibs*. There are several civil bill appeals. The paucity of business, civil and criminal, on the circuit is a source of great disappointment to the lawyers, who are still as numerous as on more propitious occasions. The business will probably terminate on to-morrow, and Friday and Saturday will be unoccupied as the Galway Assizes will not commence until twelve o'clock on Monday.

CONCESSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

A deputation, convened by the South West London Protestant Institute, waited upon Viscount Palmerston, at Cambridge House, on Monday, to remonstrate against the concessions now demanded on behalf of the Roman Catholics. The deputation included Mr, Kinnaird, M.P.; Mr. C. N. Newdegate, M.P.; Mr. R. W. Kennaird, M.P.; Mr. W. H. Gore Langton, M.P.; Sir Charles Burrell, Bart., M.P.; and Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart., M.P.

Mr. Kinnaird, M.P., after introducing the deputation, stated that the memorialists viewed with alarm the extreme danger that would result to the peace and wellbeing of the British empire from granting the further concessions now demanded on behalf of Roman Catholics. The concessions sought to be obtained, as stated in the memorial were—1st. The admission of Romish chaplains into jails and workhouses on the same footing as the Protestant chaplains, the ministers of the Established Church. 2d. The proposal to admit Roman Catholic barristers into the office of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland. 3d. The memorialists had further to bring under his lordship's notice a concession already granted to the members of the Church of Rome, whereby, owing to a partial administration of the law, all Romanists are specially exempt from the operation of the Act entitled "The Charitable Trusts Act."

Mr. Kinnaird, Mr. Colquhoun, Sir C. Burrell, Mr. Langton, Mr. Newdegate, and other gentlemen having spoken in support of the memorial,

Lord Palmerston, in reply, said that he presumed the deputation attended as a political body, and he would not, therefore, enter into the religious aspect of the question. He had no hesitation in saying that Roman Catholic ascendancy was inimical to civil and religious liberty, but he did not think it fatal, as appeared from the cases of Belgium and Piedmont; still he did not desire to see the experiment tried in this country, and against such a state of things there were several acts of Parliament. But the practical question for them to consider was how, when a population consisted of part of Roman Catholics, they were to do what was equitable and just, so that men of every creed might have an opportunity of enjoying their religious convictions. He thought that Roman Catholic priests should be set apart for Roman Catholics in jails, and be under the control of the Governor. To meet the case of the workhouses an Act of Parliament would be necessary. The Lord Chancellor of Ireland had but two livings at his disposal in Dublin. He hoped, however, the matter would be referred to a select committee and all the details necessary would then be brought out.

Mr Kinnaird reminded his lordship that he gave his support to the bill. It was Mr. Disraeli who proposed the committee, and it would have given pleasure to the deputation if his lordship had adopted that course.

Lord Palmerston remarked that, as advised, he gave his support to the bill because it appeared to him that the office was mainly, if not altogether, for the exercise of judicial functions. But if the case turned out as it was represented by the deputation, he should be disposed to reconsider the subject. All such details would be fit matter for inquiry, and he thanked the deputation for bringing the matter thus to his notice. As to the Charitable Trusts' Act, the delay in subjecting the Roman Catholic charities to the Commissioners' Board was caused by the government not yet having had time to bring them under its operation.

After some further conversation the deputation thanked Lord Palmerston for his courtesy, and the interest he had evinced in the subject of the memorial and then withdrew.

THE GREAT NORTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY OF IRELAND—EXTENSION TO CASTLEBAR.

London, Tuesday July 19—The committee of the House of Commons before whom this bill was arranged to come met to-day.

Mr. Scholfield in the Chair;

Lord Andover, Mr. Fellowes, Mr. Handley, and Mr. Butler.

Mr. Hope Scott, Q.C., and Mr Johnstone, appeared for the promoters of the Great Northern and Western line, and Mr. Sergeant Pigott and Mr. Bourke appeared for parties to watch the proceedings.

The Earl of Lucan examined—Is the chairman of the committee for promoting the bill, and Lord Lieutenant of the county of Mayo; holds shares in the original line and in the extension to the amount of £20,000; is well acquainted with the country through which this line is to pass; the intention at first was to make a line from Athlone to Westport, and then to Ballina, with branches to Castlebar and Sligo; difficulties of a financial character prevented that project from being executed; this line has been universally approved of; there are petitions from six unions in favour of the bill; has always been of opinion that Athlone should be the centre of a railway system for commercial, agricultural, and military purposes; nearly 500 persons, principally farmers, have promised to take shares in the line if the bill is passed; their object is not to make a profit on the shares, but to assist in the formation of a project which they consider to be of great national importance.

Mr. Fowler, civil engineer, was then examined—He had orginally laid down the series of lines in this part of Ireland; the projected line would be the best for the public interest; the engineering difficulties were very trivial: there were no tunnels nor heavy works; the average cost of the line would be only £6,300 per mile, including parliamentary expenses; labour and land were both cheaper in that part of Ireland than in England.

The committee declared the preamble of the bill proved.—*Correspondent of Saunders.*

MILITIA.

The Royal Queen's County Rifles assembled at Maryboro' on the 15th instant, for the annual training of 21 days. We understand that in the few days which have elapsed since the calling out of the regiment, over fifty smart young fellows have applied for enlistment, but without success. It appears that since the former disembodiment of the corps, some of its best soldiers have volunteered into the line or East India Company's service, but as their names remain on the books, the regiment is supposed to muster its full strength of 560, while in reality, it numbers only 373 of all ranks. The paymastership and three lieutenancies are vacant by resignation. Lieutenant Percy Raymond Grace has been appointed Capt., vice A. J. Walsh, resigned.

SPORTING.

The Heath Races for 1859 have been struck for Wednesday and Thursday, the 3rd and 4th August, and judging from the ancient *prestige* of this meeting, sport of a superior character may be anticipated; The following stewards have been named; the Earl of Portarlington, Captain Damer, M.P.; Michael Dunne, Esq., M. P.; Major Carden, and Captain Croasdaile.

The programme for the first day comprises no less than five events:—the County Plate, the Ballymanus stakes, for which there are 21 entries, the Queen's County Stakes, for which 15 have paid stakes, a Scurry Corinthian race, and a selling stakes. There are four races on the card for the second day:—the Nursery, the Ems Park Cup, for which there are 14 entries, the Ladies' Purse, and the Heath Stakes, for which 14 have named, including some animals well known on the Irish turf, such as Araguthsheese, Easter Monday, Garibaldi, and Queen of Prussia.

Caution to Bathers.—Fatal Accident.—Balbriggan, Wednesday, July 20.—A melancholy accident occurred on yesterday, which resulted fatally in one case, and, but for providential rescue, would have ended similarly in a second. Two men belonging to the town, named Murphy and Maguinness, proceeded to bathe nearly opposite the Martello Tower, north of Balbriggan. Maguinness after bathing was the first to come in, and was in the act of dressing when, seeing his companion in difficulty, being carried away by the tide, he at once proceeded to assist him, but, owing to the force of the water amongst the rocks at this place, he was unable to do so, and was soon completely overpowered, and lost sight of the object of his search. Every effort he could now make use of was necessary for his own safety, which became a matter of much doubt to those who witnessed the occurrence from shore, as it became evident he was fast being carried away by the receding tide, and was only able to keep afloat by turning on his back, being for upwards of half-an-hour in the water on the second occasion. A yawl was now brought to the rescue, which succeeded in bringing in Michael Magninness, who was sinking for the second time, and had nearly fallen a victim to his intrepidity. When taking in he was very weak, and had swallowed a large quantity of water, but, on the usual restoratives being administered, he recovered. The body of Murphy, I understand, has been since washed in, and awaits an inquest, which will be held this day by the coroner for this district of the county Dublin.—*Correspondence of Daily Express.*

Fatal Duel.—A letter dated Cadiz, July 15, says:—A lieutenant and a midshipman, belonging, the first to a Russian frigate, the second to a Russian war steamer lying in the harbour of Cadiz, fought a duel a few days since. After the combat had lasted half an hour, with swords, it was agreed that they should then take pistols, one of which had a bullet in it, and the other only powder, and they were to draw lots for them, and fire, standing at arms' length. The midshipman, it would appear, drew the pistol with the ball, and shot his opponent in the forehead, who instantly dropped dead, and was conveyed on board the ship.

Cricket.—Ballysillan v. the St. John's.—A match between these clubs came off on Saturday, on the grounds of the former, and resulted in a drawn game, in consequence of the darkness during the second innings of the Ballysillan Club. The score then stood as follows:—Ballysillan, 1st innings, 59; 2d (5 wickets down,) 37; St. John's, 1st, 126. The batting of Messrs. A. M. Shaw and Little for the Ballysillan, and of Mr. Thomas Ferguson for the St. John's, was greatly admired, the latter gentleman obtaining 61 runs.

THIRD EDITION.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE,
Half-past Four o'clock.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

The Paris Correspondent of the *Herald*, says the Emperor's speech on Tuesday, has quite lost for him the popularity, which he won among the various classes of the capital, by his military successes.

THE PEACE.

The *Univers* makes it clear that the Pope has not yet come to any decision respecting the Honorary Presidency. A letter from Genoa says, that the Milanese notwithstanding the annexation desire to have a flag distinct from the Piedmontese.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE, July 21.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money	95⅛
Account, ...	95¼ ⅛
New Threes	95⅛ ⅛

NOON PRICES.

Consols Money	95¼ 5¼ 5
Account	95⅛ 5
New Threes	95⅛ ¼ ⅛

ONE P.M. PRICES.

Consols money and account, ...	95⅛
New Threes	95⅛ ⅛

2.15 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money	95⅛
New Threes	95⅛ ⅛

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols Money, ...	94⅞ 5
Account, ...	95⅛
New Threes, ...	95⅛ ⅛

Bank Stock, 22 23; Exchequer Bills, 27 30; Caledonians, 83¼ 2¾; Eastern Counties, 59; Grand Trunks, 33; Great Western of Canada, 9¼; Great Westerns, 60¾ ¼ ⅛; London and North Western 95¼ 6; Mexican, 36¼; South Eastern, 72¾; Midland, 57; Lombardo Venetian 10¼; Lombardo New, 93¾; Turkish, 71¼.

There has been very little business doing in Consols. They opened 95¼ to ⅛; declined to 95⅛ sellers, and are now steady at 95 one-sixteenth to 3 one-sixteenth. Shares also very inactive, and prices without change. London and North Western are heavy at 94⅞ to 5¼. Midlands, 104 to ¼. Leeds, 95½ to 6. Westerns firm upon the increased traffic, 60¾ to 1. Dover, 21⅞ 2. Great Northern, 103½. Caledonians, 41⅞ ⅛. Eastern Counties, 71⅞ 11¼. Other things unchanged. Canadians, steady at yesterday's rates. French steady in tone.

London Produce Market, July 20.—Sugar market very flat; 298 hogsheads. and 37 tierces, and 378 barrels Porto Rico bought in at 47s. 6d.; coffee market very dull at yesterday's decline of 6d. to 1s.; tea continues firm, with little doing; common congou, 1s. 3d. Rice market quiet. No public sales. Indigo market less firm than yesterday. No change can be quoted. Saltpetre quiet; little inquiry. Tallow market dull, at 33s, for month, and 54s. 3d. last three months,

Metropolitan Cattle Market, July 21.—Market well supplied with all kinds of stock. Beasts in fair request, and very full prices; otherwise the trade ruled inactive on former terms. Beef 3s. to 4s. 4d.; Mutton, 3s. 2d to 4s. 10d.; Lamb, 4s. 8d. to 6d.; Veal, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; Pork, 3s. to 4s. per 8lbs. sinking offal. Supply—Beasts, 1121; foreign, 350; Sheep and Lambs, 13,212; foreign, 2,000; Calves, 492; foreign, 320; Pigs, 350.

Liverpool Cotton Market, July 21—Sales are increased, 800 bales including 400 on speculation, and export with steady market.

Butter Crane, 18, Thomas-street, July 21.—Firkin Butter, first quality, 106s.; Second, 100s.; Third, 94s. per cwt. Cool Butter, 10d. to 1s. per lb.

Cork Butter Market, July 21.—1sts, 103s.; 2nds, 101s.; 3rds, 90s.; 4ths, 84s.; 5ths, 68s.; about 24,00 in market.

Liverpool Cotton Market, July 21.—Market very dull, and sales to-day probably about 4000 bales, imports 872 previously 34,979.

SHIPPING.

Queenstown.—Wind, E. fine: arrived Cameo, Odessa; Star of Hope, Konigsberg; Augusta Helman, Odessa; Martha Milob, Trieste; Lady Stanley, Venice; Gloria, Trieste; Amelia, Berdianski; Try Again, Quebec, Cork, off Lanarkshire, ditto.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—July. 21

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per cent consols	94¼
Ditto for new Account 10th August ...	94½
New 3 per cent Stock	94¼ ⅛
Ditto for New Account 10th August ...	94¼ ⅛

LOCAL DEBENTURES.

City Debentures 4 per cent. of £92 6s 2d ...	89

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Dublin and Wickow 5per cent. of £1000 ...	101
Waterford and Limerick 4½ per cent of £500 ...	100
Limerick and Ennis 5 per cent of £500 ...	100

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Hibernian Bank	33¼
National Bank	59
Royal Bank of Ireland	22¾

STEAM.

City of Dublin Steam Co. 50*l*. Shares, improved ...	95¼
Ditto Half Shares, ...	47¼
Ditto shares of 1836	44¾

MISCELLANEOUS.

Consumers' Gas Co	8¼

MINES.

General Mining Company of Ireland (Limited) ...	3
Mining Company of Ireland (Limited) ...	12¼ xd
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	48¼

RAILWAYS.

Belfast and Ballymena	41
Dublin and Wicklow	6
Irish South Eastern (Carlow to Kilkenny). ...	7½
Midland Gt. Western and Royal Canal ...	52
Ditto Half Shares	26

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Dublin and Wicklow six per cent. perpetual ...	12½
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual ...	9¼
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent. perpetual ...	99⅝ ¾
Waterford and Limerick 6 per cent. redeemable ...	11

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed	Thurs	Frid	Sat.
			94¾ ¾			
3 per Cent. Consols......	94⅞ ¾	94¾	94⅞	94¼	95¼	95
Ditto Account........	94¾	94¾	94⅞ ⅛	94⅞	95¼ ⅛	94⅞
3 per Cent. Stock........	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3 per Cent. Stock....	94⅜	94¼	94¾ ½	94¼ ⅛	95 94⅞	95⅛
Ditto Account.........	94⅞ ⅞	94¾	94⅞ ½	94¼ ⅛	95 94⅞	94⅞ ¾
Bank Stock..............	240½	—	253½	—	240½	—

Arrest of Another Alleged "Secret Society Man.—A man named Patrick Duffy has been arrested and lodged in Belfast Jail, upon the authority of a warrant issued by Mr. Tracey, R. M., charged with being a member of a "secret society" The warrant was executed in Liverpool, where Duffy carried on the business of a shoemaker of late. The prisoner was lodged in jail, yesterday, without any examination having taken place; and it is more than likely that, at the next assizes, the approvers will number three, instead of two as at the last prosecution.

Lord Stanley, M. P., and his Constituents.—Lord Stanley has just made a munificent donation to the library named after him in King's Lynn, the borough which his lordship represents in Parliamedt. Some years since the noble lord gave 1,000*l*. to the establishment of the institution, and as the Town Council in in carrying out a policy of retrenchment have been compelled to withdraw a grant of 50*l*. which has hitherto been made annually to the library, his Lordship has within the last few days presented an Indian debenture for 400*l*. to put the establishment in funds.

Death of the Earl of Cathcart.—We regret to announce the death of the Earl of Cathcart, which has taken place at St. Leonard's, near Hastings. The deceased peer Charles Murray Cathcart, was eldest son of the first Earl of Cathcart, by the daughter of the late Andrew Elliot, Esq., Governor of New York. He was born at Walton-on-the-Naze, Essex, in 1783, and married in France in 1818, and in England in 1819, the second daughter of Thomas Maher, Esq., and entered the army in 1799, served in the expedition to the Helder, in Naples and Sicily, until 1806, in the expedition to the Scheldt, at the siege of Flushing, and attained the rank of a general in 1854, having eleven years previously succeeded his father as Earl of Cathcart. He received his K. C. B. in 1838. He was appointed Colonel of the 1st Dragoon Guards, and was subsequently Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. For his services at Barossa, Salamanca, and Vittoria, he received a medal and two clasps. He was at Waterloo, and for his distinguished services there he received the fourth class order of St. Vladimir and St. Wilhelm. The first Baron was Sir Alan Cathcart, Knight warden of the West Marshes in the time of James II. of Scotland. The deceased earl is succeeded in his title and estates by his son, Alan Frederick, Lord Greenock, who was born at Hythe in Kent in 1828 Deputy Lieutenant of the North Riding of York and Lieutenant Colonel of the North York Militia. He married in 1850 the eldest daughter and co-heiress of Si Samuel Crompton, Bart.

Hudson's Bay Company and the Indian Territory.—The Duke of Newcastle has taken a very different view of the settlement of this matter from Mr. Labouchere. who offered to renew the lease and license for 21 years, by stating in reply to Lord Carnarvon that the arrangements having expired on the 1st of May, they would not be renewed. We are glad to find this, and hope that the government will make a settlement as easy in our own prairies as in those of the United States, to which our emigration is now chiefly directed, where they have the right of pre-emption; so that the settler, when the lands require to be paid for, gets them at the Government price, under 5s. per acre, without any competition. We must not forget the statesmanlike conduct of Sir Edward B. Lytton, who was the first colonial secretary to do justice to this question. Our readers may recollect the very discordant evidence given before the Committee of the House of Commons as well as their report; but as the latter is not now acted on it is useless to refer further either to the evidence or the report, public opinion and the press have caused this great change. Nothing decided has yet been done by the government as to the grant of Charles the 2nd, which ought to be tried before a competent tribunal to test its legality.

Belfast Harbour Commissioners.—The usual meeting of the Harbour Board was held yesterday, when Robert Henderson, Esq., occupied the chair. The other members present were James Macauley; Robert Patterson, J. Workman, and Charles Langtry, Esqrs. The examining accountant's report showed that the balance due the Treasurer at the last audit was £6,236 1s 2d; lodged since, £1,485 5s. balance due at this date, £5,720 16s 2d. The Board, having disposed of some routine business, adjourned.

Sporting Intelligence.

DOWN ROYAL CORPORATION MEETING.

20th July.

The Most Noble the Marquis of Downshire, Governor and Judge; James Knaresboro, Esq., Registrar.

A very skeleton list appeared on the official card. The time fixed for the first race was 1·30, but it was nearly three o'clock before it came off. Reform is sadly wanted at this meeting, which boasts of three Queen's plates during the season. Time should be better kept; cards properly filled, and if trainers and owners of horses will not enter in proper time, let them lose the benefit. Jockey's names should be set up on the telegraph board, and not allowed to start unless riding in their proper colors, or fined in default.

The following is a return of the days running, by which it will be seen Mr. Irwin carried off both races:—

Free Handicap of 5 sovs. each, 25 added, half a mile.

W. E. J. Irwin's ch f Hibernian; by Faugh-a-ballagh 8st (Lynch)	1
Capt. Gray's Lady Albert, 8st. 12lb. (Withington) ...	
Capt. Gray's Vesta, filly, 6st. 11lb. (P.Wynne) ...	3
Mr. O'Hara's Espirango, filly, 7st. 11lb .(Coffey) ...	0
Mr. Flood's Geology, 7st. 4lb. (Keatinge)	0
Col. Caufeild's Warsaw, 6st. 3lb. (D. Wynne, jun.) ...	0

Betting 2 to 1 against the winner, 3 to 1 each against Geology and Lady Albert, 4 to 1 against the Vesta Filly.

Hibernia made the running, was soon headed and won by two lengths—a length between second and third.

Inveigh hunt plate of 25 sovs., added to a handicap of 5 sovs. each, one mile and a half, second horse loses his stake.

Mr. Irwin's Hibernia, 3 yrs., 7st. 8lb. (Lynch) ...	1
Mr. Markey's Little Nell, 6 yrs., 9st. (Smith)	2
Capt. Gray's Lady Albert, 5 yrs., 8st. (Witherington) ...	0
Mr.—Aaron Smith, 5 yrs., 7st. 8lb. (Coffey) ...	0
Mr. M'Kenna's b c by Bolingbroke, out of a prime mare, 3 yrs., 6st. (Plogeneo).	

Betiing 6 to 4 on the winner, 2 to one against Little Nell, nothing else backed.

Hibernia led to from start to finish was soon headed and won easy by 2 lengths.

This day's races comprise her Majesty's plate of 100 sovs. Two Mile heats, for which Dunsany is the favourite; and the Downshire Stakes of 15 sovs. each, £10 forfeit with £50 added by the Marquis of Downshire, for 2 year olds, 18 subscribers.

Nightingale will have to carry 7 lbs extra, for winning the North of Ireland Produce Stakes, on Tuesday.

Cricket.—Belfast v. Castlewellan.—A cricketing correspondent informs us that the match between these clubs, which was arranged to take place yesterday, did not come off, in consequence of the receipt of a letter from the Castlewellan Club, to the effect that they were unable to meet their present engagement, but would play the match on a future day. The Belfast club was rather disappointed, having made all arrangements for a good day's play.

FAIRS.

Glasslough (County Monahan), July 15.—There was a good show of stock and a large attendance of buyers at our fair to-day, prices being rather easier. Prime beeves were numerous, and the demand brisk, well finished beasts realising £14 to £17. a head, which to the victualler would average fully 6d. per lb. Milch cattle were scarcer than usual, and with few exceptions the assortment inferior, prices ranging from £7 to £9. The supply of skippers was limited, and the inquiry being livelier, the quotations must be advanced a trifle the value being from £5 to £7 10s. Two-year-old bullocks were anxiously sought after, and changed owners at £4 to £6 10s; heifers were a shade lower. and not so much in request. Yearlings were in improved demand, and brought from £2 to £3 10s. There was a very fine display of sheep, victuallers purchasing freely at 5d to 6d per pound. Lambs were worth from 15s to 26s each. Very few pigs were shewn, and transactions so extremely limited that they afford no criterion of the value. The country looks remarkably well so far as the crops are concerned. Hay has turned out better than was expected though the yield was far from an average. Potatoes are luxuriant, and no far is entertained of the blight. Flax is improving slowly in a kind of second growth. The cereals will make up in quality for any deficieney there may be in quantity.

Portadown (County Armagh), July 16.—Our fair was not so good as some we have had latterly, but business on the whole was satisfactory. Prime beef was scarce, and demand very sluggish, the price ranging from 5d. to 6d. per lb. in sink; second-rate was in reasonable request, and went at from 4d. to 5d. per lb. There was a fair show of milch cattle, good springers being anxiously sought after; the value may be fixed at from 8*l*. to 12*l*. The inquiry for dry stock was slow, and sales comparatively few; strippers were worth from 5*l*. to 8*l*., but transactions were few; good two-year-bullocks realised as high as 7*l*; yearlings were in better request, and sold at from 50s. to 60s. There was a moderate exhibition of sheep, purchases being limited to victuallers, at an average of 6d. per lb., for prime weather. Lambs sold at from 17s. to 25s. The pig market was scantily supplied, and business dull; a few heavy pigs sold at from 35s. to 40s. per cwt.; in store and suckers, the price was a shade lower. The crops in this neighbourhood look pretty well. Flax is light in many places. Potatoes have a healthy appearance. The wheat and oats will give an average yield.

Battle of the Breeches, Paris July 18.—Not only do the affairs of Italy give, rise to difficulties, we have news from the pacific canton of Berne which quite alram us, lest there should be no longer a single spot free form strife upon this earth. At Thonne, in that calmest of cantons, a quarrel between the citizen and military authorities has taken place, which created a momentary alarm all over the country. The cause was futile enough. The officers of the etat major finding the French fashion of leathering the riding inexpressibles a fashion to be honoured in the—but never mind quotations—resolved to adopt it in the observance; and forthwith the tailors of the city were employed to make the desirable addition to the garments in question. One of these gentry apparently more thinskinned than the rest, objected to the fashion as being improper and coming from a French resource, whence all things objectionable to morality, discipline, and decency, were sure to emanate. In order, therefore, to prove the impropriety of this new French mode, he showed his stitches so loosely and so wide apart. that when his customer, one of the most brilliant officers of the staff, attempted to vault, as was his custom, with a light and jaunty fling into the saddle, the consequences were such as are of no use to imagine, for they cannot be described. The officer, in a fury at being made the laughing stock of parade, sent back the offending leathers, with a twenty franc piece, and a summons to the tailor to keep the rebellious garment for a more free and easy customer. In a few hours, the garment, however, returns to the person whose vaulting ambition had literally caused him to fall on the other side—then back again to the tailor, and so on from military to civil, from civil to military, until each one, forgetful of his dignity, proceeds to vituperation and slander. The tailor, in a state of exasperation, wends his way one fine evening to the sign of the Falcon, where staff officers love to enjoy their draught of beer, and there, in sight of the whole company, military valour receives the most uncivil slap on the face that ever civilian hands bestowed. Judge of the stupefaction of the officer. Such a thing had never occurred in Thonne, so to prevent its ever occurring again the officers drew their swords and drove the *bourgeois* from the Falcon, seizing upon some and carrying others off to prison. The *bourgeois*, furious at seeing their brethern unjustly treated, insisted on liberating the prisoners. Alarm was spread throughout the camp, a company of dragoons arrived on the spot, and had not the Colonel M. Salis had the good sense to order the prisoners to go free the worst consequences might have been anticipated. A little more, and as we have had the Battle of the Spurs, and ihe Battle of the Bill-hooks—history might have added thereunto the Battle of the Breeches.

A Danish Burglar.—At the York assizes on Saturday last Lars Peter Nicholas Ernst, a noted Burglar, of Danish extraction, pleaded guilty to three extensive burglaries in different parts of Yorkshire. The prisoner Ernst is about 38 years of age, of sallow complexion, middle height, wears gold ear-rings, and has many scars about his body: the right lower arm is marked in blue ink, with the figures of a sailor and woman joining hands, and underneath are the letters "A N A." "L J N E," and a ship with three masts the left arm is marked in blue ink with the figures of a woman, a mermaid, and the letter "N" in the centre of a heart, underneath the lettters "M M" and a tree, a man, a woman, and a sea-horse in red and blue ink intermixed, and the words "Annie Maria Gonzales;" a serpent on the left wrist, a man's head in the centre of a ring on the back of the left hand, a ring with diamond on third finger of left hand; he has a small silver ring through the nipple of each breast, and on the centre of the breast, in blue ink, the figures of Christ on the Cross, and a man on one side and a woman on the other weeping; on the front of the left thigh, in blue ink the figures of three men and a serpent in a tree; on the front of the right thigh the figure of an Indian warrior; calf of left leg marked in blue ink with the letters "P L S M S S"; right calf marked in blue ink with a crown, and the letter "M. K. M. S. W L D N E H S C S.;" he has also a red and brown mark near the top of the left elbow. The specific charges which this individual had to answer at York were, that he had committed a burglary in the house of Mr. J. Crossly, of Manner Heath, near Halifax, on the 18th March last, when his object was to secure a large amount of valuable plate, which, however, he fortunately missed, merely obtaining a number of electro-plated articles of no great value; that he had committed another burglary only three days afterwards, in the dwelling-house of Mr. Thomas Shires and stole a large variety of property; and that, lastly, he had committed another burglary, only nine days after the last one, in the house of the Rev. W. Williamson, of Headingly Parsonage, near Leeds, where he obtained a large booty, consisting of silver plate, &c., to the value of about £40. The learned judge, in passing sentence, cited three distinct convictions for similar offences during the last three years, in adjudicating upon one of which charges he (Mr. Justice Hill) acted as judge at the Gloucester assizes. The other two convictions were from the Worcester assizes. The learned judge sentenced him to penal servitude for 10 years.

A STERLING GOLD WEDDING RING AND HALL MARKED KEEPER—at 14s., 16s., and 18s., according to size; sent in a Morocco Case to any part of Ireland, on receipt of post-office order for same to WILLIAM BRODERICK, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 16, Essex-quay, Dublin.

Foreign Intelligence

FRANCE.

(*From the Correspondent of the Globe.*)

PARIS, MONDAY EVENING.—The French claim justly to be more mathematically consistent in their political theories than the notorious prevalence of compromises and halfway measures in the English system will allow you to boast of. Hence the principle of universal suffrage being once given as the basis of Imperial rule in France, the utter discordance of this government resisting its adoption by Tuscany, Modena, and the Legations, not merely by a passive obstruction but by active interference, forcibly impresses the public mind, even the working classes in the faubourgs being found in eager groups discussing what the upper classes of Paris have already emphatically condemned; not that the journals dare give utterance to the universal sentiment, *Le Siécle* having formally declared itself (under existing law) unable to be the exponent of what is the notorious feeling in all quarters, the Orleanist *Débats* being obviously pleased with the damaging result to Imperialism, and the Legitimist *Gazette* in frantic ecstacy. The *Débats* taunts *Le Siécle* with its forced taciturnity, in the eclipse that has come over all its Italian aspirations.

Cum caput obscurâ nitidum ferrugine texit,
Impiaque œternam timuerunt secula noctem.

But what cannot be published in Paris is written to foreign papers, and at Cologne, Brussels, and Berne the truth is made known.

Suddenly the walls of Paris and the print-shop windows have been denuded, as if by some wizard's wand, of the thousand caricatures wherein Zouaves were depicted in comic juxta-positions with Austrians—the *Charivari's* vein of humour has dried up, and that deep Artesian well bubbles up no more with Teutonic drolleries—the *voie sacrée* at Theatre of Porte St. Martin has been blocked up, and the triumphal *via saera* declared "no thoroughfare" henceforth. For which enormous loss to the playhouse exchequer a demand for government indemnity is threatened before the law courts, as well as by the *hippodrome*, the circus, and all the other *spectacles* got up by order since the war.

There is a statement in some of our papers this morning (which is disbelieved by the better informed) that two French men-of-war are to appear forthwith off Leghorn to intimidate that particularly patriotic seaport. It is important to note that among the names of Ricasoli and all the leading noblemen of Florence appended to the protest against the Hapsburgh intrusion, that of the Piedmontese Commissioner Buoncompagno is conspicuous, and whatever hesitation there might have been in some *coteries* about immediate annexation to the kingdom of Victor Emmanuel, but one feeling *now* is prevalent: the common danger has restored unanimity to the Tuscan population.

As it is my duty to give both sides of the Italian question under its new aspect, I notice a statement made on behalf of Russia, and probably originating from Muscovite suggestion, that in making Venetia a federal and integral province of the peninsula, the fortresses on the Adige as well as the Mincio, can no longer be garrisoned by German troops, but must of necessity be held exclusively by the army of the federation. Hence, all fear of Lombardy being henceforth open to Austrian inroad, and Piedmont defenceless on that frontier, is purely fanciful. This statement is put forward in *Le Nord* of to-day. With this appreciation of the tenure of Austria on the fortresses of Venetia the clamour now heard at Turin demanding that the siege of Peschiera should go on in the shape of an unaided performance of the Sardinian army, and that Mantua should be forthwith blockaded, will appear perfectly unreasonable; yet there was some point in a question put in your Upper House—"Has *Sardinia* yet signed any peace treaty with Austria?"

More than two millions of Italy's sons go to form the new Fœderal State of Venetia; it comprises, besides the "Sea Cybele" on the Lagunes, the *terra firma* towns of Udina, Verona, Padua, Vicenza, Rovigo, Treviso, and Behubo, the last five being ducal titles won and yet worn by French families of the first Empire—Mantua being geographically an appendage of Lombardy.

This evening *Le Pays*, Government organ, informs the *Times* that Napoleon III. is *not* the "Sphynx of the 19th century," but rather the Œdipus who has unriddled the problem of the revolutionary Sphynx, and carried out the full organisation of the principles set forth in 1789, which Napoleon I. had not been allowed to accomplish.

A rather abrupt, and not very wise impulse has just brought Le Comte de Chambord out of his retirement in Holland. The Bourbon Pretender to the French throne, as he must, of course, be considered, has rejoined his sister, late of Parma, at her residence near Zurich. His presence in that neighbourhood during a Congress will not be seasonable.

The oft-mooted grievance of Switzerland, in the matter of its territorial violation by prelates from Lombardy, and it being refused by Romanist church rules has come again before the Diet on the 15th July, when, by a majority of 78 against 16 (seven votes being withheld), it was enacted—"Article premier. Toute juridiction épiscopale étrangere sur la territoire Suisse est supprimée.

As to Lombardy, the question of how far the Italian provinces of the new federation are to be saddled with the payment of Austrian *metalliques*, and the Vienna debt, has not yet been solved or even put forward. Old Radetsky carried off 75 millions from Piedmont as war payment after Novara. The victories of Magenta and Solferino entitle the winners to get, but do not oblige them to pay, money.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—A few weeks ago you did me the honour to insert a letter, in which I advocated the frank adhesion of the liberal party to the policy of France, or, as English people call it, the policy of the Emperor. Will you permit me at the present juncture to show cause why we should not regret such adhesion, or retreat from the attitude we then took up? I hold that it is unworthy of us to be diverted from a well-considered policy by the malicious sneers and clamour of a shameless faction, who are right in supposing that we shall not trouble ourselves to retort upon their shortsighted ignorance and inconsistency. If we had based our expectations on the personal qualities and honest intentions of any man living, we should deserve to be dissapointed and laughed at. But we have done no such thing. I do not remember a sentence in the *Daily News* susceptible of such a construction. We know well that Louis Napoleon is not an absolute monarch. He holds his power on condition that he respects public opinion in France, and carries out the national wishes. We believed that in undertaking the liberation of Italy he obeyed the national will. If we were right, the thing will still be done; if not, we were mistaken, but we have nothing to blame ourselves for, seeing that it has been proved more clearly than ever during the last two months that Italy cannot be liberated from her great enemy without external aid. But I take it that the sympathies of France are not doubtful. On that ground I believed it to be the interest of the Emperor to liberate Italy, and I gave him credit, and still give him credit, for being awake to his interest. Everything appears to me to point to a renewal of the contest at no very distant period. Surely he is best judge in in his own business. As he furnishes the men and money he may be allowed to choose his own time. But has all been accomplished that we could wish? Certainly not; and to that extent we are disappointed; so are the French, so is the Emperor. He has by vast efforts and sacrifices expelled the Austrians from Lombardy. With the fortresses still intact, with Germany menacing the Rhine with England interposing good offices, he does not see his way to serving Italy any further at present. He does not feel justified in calling upon France for fresh sacrifices, at present. Who are we that we should forbid France to take breath?—we who have chosen the wise but not particularly magnanimous policy of neutrality. Far be it from me to impugn that policy; I accept it not only as a policy, but as a principle. But let it be carried out to all its reasonable consequences. When I have given away in charity what I think I can afford, who has a right to vilify me because I have not bestowed all my goods to feed the poor? Certainly not my rich neighbour, who declines on principle to give way sixpence. I admit, however, that there may be another explanation of this sudden peace. When I wrote to you last I said, "The war, is a revolutionary war, and Napoleon cannot alter its character if he would" or words to that effect. It may be that he had not sufficiently comprehended this fact, and that he is alarmed at the spirit he has evoked. If so he has less discernment than I gave him credit for. But are we disappointed, or "horribly sold," to repeat the exulting cackle of Lord Elcho, because the ablest despot in Europe has made a blunder, because he has given new life to the revolutionary party without meaning it; because he has dealt a staggering blow at a brother despot, for which he is heartily sorry? We leave it to Lord Elcho to deprecate the falling out of rogues; for ourselves we hope to come by our own before long. We hailed the interference of France because we saw that it was the only means by which Italy could be free. If worst came to worst, if Napoleon proved as perfidious as the philo-Austrian party predicted, and kept his conquests for himself, we felt that the lot of Italy would be less intolerable than it has been of late years under the brutal sway of Austria.

It was, therefore, impossible that we could be entirely "sold," except by the defeat of the allies. But have the predictions of the philo-Austrians been verified? Have the French kept one inch of Italian soil for themselves? Nothing of the kind. France has lavished her blood and treasure in the Italian cause, and deems herself amply repaid by the glory of the sacrifice. And she is right. The spectacle is magnificent. There is no national act recorded in history that can for a moment be compared to it, not even the Crusades. To discuss a treaty which every one agrees cannot stand, is mere trifling. As a temporary arrangement its worth must depend on the tendencies it exhibits rather than on the state of things it pretends definitively to inaugurate. We know absolutely nothing about it until we learn how far Italy is to be relieved from the presence of non-Italian troops. If that indispensable condition of national independence is insisted upon, and steps are taken for raising a thoroughly national army, Napoleon is not so far wrong in saying that the position of Italy is in her own hands.

In the meantime the campaign has been productive of the following results:

1. The recognition by Europe for the first time of the right of Italy to union and independence.
2. The liberation of Lombardy.
3. The demonstration, for the second time within four years, of the incapacity of the great military Powers to carry on protracted wars.—I am, &c.,

E. S. B.

VENICE.

The following letter from Venice, of the 6th, although written before the late great change in affairs in Italy, is of interest, as showing the state of feeling in that part of the Austrian possesions in Italy:—

"Things are going on here much as you might expect The city is deserted, and the French are reported to be disembarking at the mouths of the Po. I am much afraid the people here will not have the sense to keep quiet, for yesterday an admiral's salute of 21 guns was fired by the French, and the *gente bassi* set up a shout all over the city; and had the firing continued, I am sure there would have been a rising. We expect here that the bombardment will begin within 48 hours. The Lido is so crammed with soldiers that if any more are sent they must stand on each other's heads. The Austrians set fire to a house on the Lido yesterday, and another to-day, which is burning now. I do not know what this is done for. The number of arrests which have been made has had the effect of scattering the Italians like a flock of pigeons fired into by a double-barrel. The Countess Contarini was seied in her palace and thrust into a prison—the one next the ducal palace, with a lot of felons; refused permission to see her daughters, refused permission to see her servants, refused proper food, but had the felon's portion of beans and bacon served out to her. She is old and an invalid. It is said that the only charge against her is having had in her possession a proclamation of Garbaldi's, issued during the seige of Rome by the French. Owing to the influence of——, she is now allowed two rooms, her maid, and permission to buy proper food. The late prodesta, Signor Marcello of one of the greatest families in Venice, has fled to Corfu. A celebrated advocate. named Lombardini, was arrested in the early part of February, on a charge of having in his posseseion a statute of Felice Ornini. He was tried by the military tribunal and acquitted. He was handed over to the civil tribunal, tried, and acquitted, and then told he would be liberated. Dinner was provided for him at home; the gondola waited at the prison door to take him there, when an order came from the military authorities to detain him still. He has since been sent to Josephstadt, and is confined in a cell with three thieves, the cell originally built to hold one prisoner. There are 11 men in the prison next the ducal palace arrested for smoking a pipe shaped like a boot; it was supposed to have some political meaning, because Italy is so shaped. They have already been there six months. I have seen the Government process against them; and they are charged with no other crime. These pipes have been sold in Venice from time immemorial. I forgot to tell you that I went into the prison and saw Lumbardini. He is a handsome intellectual-looking man, somewhat over 40. He told me that he was full of hope, and he seemed calm and collected. The prison had made him weak, and he had fallen away much, but his eye was bright and full of intelligence. The Vigilant has been removed from before the Piazzetta, by order of the Government, and in its place is an ugly black floating battery, mounting ten guns, four of which command the Piazetta, and I am told they are leaded with grape. I suppose you have heard of the *emeute* which occurred here recently. I saw it all, and in common honesty I must say that the Austrians behaved with great forbearance, and used no violence whatever until the mob began to throw bricks, tiles, &c., at the soldiers, and spat upon the officers, and this was endured for some time before they fired upon the mob. Recollect the city was in a state of siege and under martial law, and I think you will confess that they were not to blame. This affair has made a great difference. The arrests have been fearful—120 in one night, 80 another, and so on. The city is patrolled day and night by bodies of 50 men, with bayonets fixed and guns loaded. If you happen to come across one of these patrols late at night you are sure to have a pretty good examination before you are allowed to depart. The foremost soldier generally has a little swing lantern stuck in the muzzle of his rifle. It looks very picturesque to see them go over a bridge in the dead night, glittering in the moonlight. They behave civilly, and do not in any way interfere with quiet persons; at least they have not with me, except to look at me well with the lantern, and sometimes to ask me where I am going, and they always move on with a "Felicissima notte, signore." The weather is extremely hot. Fruit plentiful and cheap. Food generally a little dearer than when you were here, but not alarmingly so. Fuel is very dear. The poor are suffering most severely, as all business is absolutely stopped. Many of the shops are closed. Some put a bill outside, stating that it is closed for the present. Mr. V. has conceived a brilliant idea of having a well pumped dry and getting into it as a cool and secure residence during the bombardment."

FRENCH INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES.

The French, like all other people, are greedy of wealth and are induced to support military expeditions, because they expect by them to augment their fortunes. According, however, to English and Flemish cultivation, France is not at present half cultivated, and the French could obtain a great deal more wealth with unerring certainty by improving labour at home than by using it destructively abroad. The desire to possess a large quantity of land or territory was rational for the savage who lived by hunting; but in a civilised man who knows that labour, not land, is the source of wealth, such a desire is a mere traditionary prejudice.—Where the possession, indeed, gives a power over labour, as amongst us, who still suffer from the slavery of our ancestors to obtain land or an estate, is a reasonable object, but the idea of making slaves by conquest is now given up, and the bulk of the French and every other people can get more by toiling at home than fight- abroad. Conquest might give a goverment more power; it cannot give a people, individually, more riches. Since it was fully established by the researches of politcal economists that labour is the sole source of wealth, all rational ambition has centered in making labour more skilful and more productive. The French possess an immense extent of fertile land—they are very ingenious, and to all the other people of Europe it is of immense importance that they should desire to remain at home to cultivate and improve their own soil. There they may find the means of enriching themselves, instead of ministering to the ambition of one or a few men, and making themselves the terror or plague of all their neighbours. The reader is, no doubt, aware that the industry of the town is necessary to the cultivation of the country. Both Belgium and England are remarkable for a large town population. Farmers cultivate corn to sell it, and to improve cultivation they most have customers. The cultivation of England has been wonderfully improved since the corn laws were abolished, by the great increase which has ensued in the numbers of the town population. Now, what is true of the town and country is equally true of different countries. One is adapted to grapes, and another abounds in minerals; one is fit for the growth of cotton or sugar cane, and another for feeding sheep; and all will be enriched as they exchange products favoured by nature, as the town and country are mutually enriched by mutually exchanging manufactures for agricultural produce. Trade between the inhabitants of different countries is much a part of the order of nature as trade between town and country, and we contravene that order when by artificial and heavy duties we prevent such trade.

LETTER FROM M. KOSSUTH.

The subjoined letter has been forwarded to the *Leeds Mercury* by Mr. Alderman Mitchell, of Bradford, a gentleman on intimate terms of friendship with M. Kossuth. It was written in Paris.

"Paris, June 17.

"My dear Friend,—The generous country where I rested my tempest-tossed head for many long years lies behind me, and outward bound is my small craft on the stormy sea, with nothing safe but my determination, which nothing can shake—that happen what may to me personally, either my country will be free, or else I shall know how to preserve her from immolating herself in vain.

"I may become a victim, my nation will not become one. I may be instrumental in calling her forth to reawakening life. Can I not do this safely, I shall take care to preserve her future uncompromised.

"Revolving in my mind all the noble delicate friendship, all the consolations of sympathy, which I was allowed to enjoy in your country from many, many friends—from none more than from you—emotions throng upon me too strong to allow of words. By the Eternal, I feel myself as much a man as any mortal on earth; yet while I write, a tear trembles on my whimpers, and I feel not ashamed of it.

"It is a tribute of a grateful heart for benefits received. It is an offering that accompanies my silent but fervent invocation of the choicest blessings of God upon your country, your house, yourself and upon all those of your people, whose kindness and sympathy poured the smallest drop of consolation into the wounds of my adversity.

"If I succeed, I hope to see you, and many of you, in my own home; and no brother ever has greeted a brother with a heartier welcome than I and my people will greet you, or any of you.

"If I fall, you will say that I have fallen on duty's path.

"If I am spared, but fail, I may see England again. Then, however, it will be a broken, useless reed, that is cast on your shores, and few will be the days which it will be able to bear before it rots.

"'Come weal, come woe,' the will of Him above be done.

"Farewell! farewell! ever yours truly,

"KOSSUTH."

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR IN PARIS.—The Emperor arrived this morning at St. Cloud. He reached the Lyons terminus at ten o'clock, and proceeded by the railroad round Paris (Chemin de Fer de Ceinture) to his destination. The Imperial carriage stopped at St. Cloud at 10-15, and in five minutes more was at the Orleans gate, which communicates with the Palace. His Majesty's coming had been announced for nine o'clock, and the Empress, with the Prince Imperial and the attendants, male and female, of the Palace, assembled at the entrance. The child was dressed in the uniform of the Imperial Guard, and held a crown of laurel in his hand, ready to present to his father. Numerous groups of persons waited near the same spot. When the Imperial carriage appeared it was hailed with cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" which rose from both sides of the railroad. The Empress, holding her son by the hand, came forward to meet the Emperor, who embraced her affectionately, and pressed the Prince repeatedly to his bosom. The persons who accompanied the Emperor were warmly saluted by the attendants, who congratulated them all on their safe return; no one, as you are aware, belonging to the military household of the Emperor fell in the campaign, with the exception of General Cotté, and he died of apoplexy. The Emperor then gave his arm to the Empress, and, taking the Prince by the hand, entered an open carriage, and, after saluting the spectators, drove to the Palace. The Emperor attended mass, at 12 o'clock in the chapel attached to the residence, and received the Ministers at one o'clock.

A curious fact about Count Arese, the new minister imposed upon the King of Sardinia by the Emperor of the French, is narrated by the *Independance Belge*. After the entry of the allied armies into Milan, the Sardinian government nominated M. Ratazzi as governor of that city. Napoleon refused to permit the appointment. M. Cavour then suggested the name of M. Arese, but the French Emperor again objected, saying that he had "other views" with regard to the count.

In the official part of the *Wiener Zeitung* is the following:—"Major General Baron von Laningen has quitted the army without retaining his military rank." The true meaning of the sentence is, that General von Laningen, who commanded a cavalry brigade under Count Zetwitz on the 24th of June, has been graciously permitted to throw up his commission instead of being brought before a court-martial.

RIFLE CANNON FOR THE FRENCH NAVY.—A well-informed correspondent of a morning contemporary gives us some information as to French naval preparations, and some sensible remarks on our own resources. He says—"Five gunboats of a new design are building at La Seyne. Then are constructed in 8 sections, each of which is complete in itself. The gunboats are to be armed each with a rifled 24-pounder. The most noticeable feature in the French arsenals is the effort made to prepare rifled ordinance for their navy. The system which appears to be definitively adopted, after repeated experiments, consists of three grooves about 3 inches broad and an eighth of an inch in depth, with a twist of one-sixth. From the exertions made to provide French men of war each with a certain number of rifled guns, the question naturally suggests itself whether it is prudent for English ships to wait until they can be supplied with Armstrong guns. The immense superiority of rifled ordnance may be accepted now as an established fact. After the terrible lesson of Solferino, no English force should be allowed to go into action on such unequal terms as the Austrians did. Under these circumstances, therefore, and while waiting the supply of the necessary number of Armstrong guns, it would seem to be no more than a wise precaution to rifle all the smooth-bored guns of small calibre as far as possible. It will be a long time, I apprehend, before the 68-pounders (solid shot) are superseded, but there is no reason why the lighter guns, the 32 and 24 pounders now supplied to ships, should not be rifled. There are, I believe, an immense number of the latter calibres in store in England, and they have the reputation of being remarkably handy, easy to work, and requiring few men. If they were rifled they would throw cylindro-conical solid shot and shell, the former weighing at least 50lb. By using guns of such light weight, but throwing such heavy metal, the number of 68-pounders supplied to each ship might be increased without fear of overweighting her, and there can be no doubt as to the superior effect of a broadside of shot each weighing 50 lb. or 68 lb., and ranging 3,500 yards, as compared with the result of the present armaments. With the mechanical resources of England there is no reason why every smooth bore of the calibre mentioned should not be rifled within the next three months. The same observation applies to with greater force to the brass guns of the Field and Horse Artillery.

COPYING FRENCH RESTRICTIONS IN TUSCANY.—The Tuscan Government has issued a decree dated the 3rd. enacting that persons convicted of spreading political rumous calculated to disturb the peace shall be imprisoned for a time not exceeding a week

CELEBRATED ARMISTICES.—The most celebrated armistices recorded in modern history are the following:—"That of Leoben, in 1797, was signed a few days after the victory of Tagliamento, gained by Napoleon I. over Prince Charles. It was General Bonaparte himself who proposed it, as mentioned a few days since. This armistice was followed by the preliminaries of Leoben and the treaty of Campo-Formio. The armistice of Stayer, concluded on the 25th December, 1800, took place after the battle of Hohenlinden. It was signed by Moreau. On the 16th January, 1801, Brune signed the armistice of Treviso, which delivered into the hands of the French, the fortified places of Ferrara, Peschiera, and Porto-Legnano, He was reproached with not having demanded Mantua. In 1350, Murat con cluded an armistice at Hollebrun, which saved the Russian army, and was the cause of a severe letter written to him by the Emperor. On the very evening of the battle of Austerlitz the Emperor of Austria demanded and obtained an armistice, which was preliminary to the peace of Presburg. Another armistice, also celebrated, was signed after the battle of Friedland, and led to the peace of Tilsit. At Wagram took place the armistice of Zola, which was the prelude to the peace of Vienna, 1809. Lastly, on the 4th June, 1813, after Bautzen, was signed the armistice of Peiswitz, which the Emperor Napoleon I. himself considered a fault."

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT THE VICTORIA DOCKS.—On Monday afternoon a shocking accident took place at the Victoria Docks. About two o'clock in the afternoon a number of men were employed in the timber dock, and amongst them was a powerful young man named Samuel Wood, known amongst his mates as "Samson." The gang to which Wood was attached were engaged in removing a heavy piece of timber, by means of a wynn or truck. The timber suddenly slewed round, and overbalancing the wynn, threw it upon its side. The wheel off the ground then spun round with great velocity, and flying off struck poor Wood with tremendous force in the chest, smashing it in a frightful manner. He was dashed against a pile of logs, which fractured his skull in addition to his other injuries. Speedy attention was paid to him, and he was conveyed on a stretcher to Poplar Hospital, but died before he reached that place. It is stated that the linchpin coming out, caused the wheel to fly off.

EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS AT A MEETING.—A meeting was announced to take place yesterday, at Exeter Hall, where, according to the placards, "C. Paget, Esq. Colonel Sykes, M.P., and several other members of parliament, were expected to address the meeting, when much important information would be communicated relative to the middle class, education, and the measures to be brought before parliament for the training of teachers and granting them certificates of merit." The only member of Parliament present was Colonel Sykes, who, upon being requested to take the chair, said that he knew nothing about the society, and he had only been induced to attend in the expectation of seeing the Right Hon. W. Cowper in the Chair, having been led to believe that that gentleman would preside. The gallant gentleman, finding he had been decieved, left almost immediately, leaving only Mr. Bentley, (the manager) on the platform. After much delay a Mr. Wall was called to the chair. Mr. Bentley then entered at great length into the importance of the education of the middle classes, and the special merits of this society; and in answer to some questions put to him by the meeting he said that the first annual meeting of the society was held last August, at Radley's Hotel, and the minutes of that meeting had been kept. He concluded by moving the adoption of a series of resolutions, which had been adopted at a preliminary meeting. After much discussion the following resolution, in the place of those proposed by Mr. Bentley, was carried unanimously:—"That this meeting does hereby approve and authorise a committee to wait upon a magistrate to ascertain if this society is not a species of obtaining money under false pretences." A letter from the Right Hon. W. Cowper, M.P., after a great deal of reluctance on the part of Mr. Bentley, was then read, disclaiming any co-operation with the society, of whose existence and objects he had no cognizance. The Rev. R. Chaffer attended from the National Society for the Education of the Poor in the Precincts of the Church, and said that, as some misunderstanding might arise, he wished to say that that society had nothing whatever to do with Mr. Bentley or his Society for promoting National Education.

ANDREW NICHOLL, ESQ., R.A.—The public will be gratified to learn that Andrew Nicholl, Esq., R.A., the distinguished landscape painter, whose works have gained for him not only the highest honours in artistic circles, but have won for him far more than European celebrity—his name being well known in the far East, as well as in the United States of America—is now on a professional tour through the county Donegal, for the purpose of sketching its magnificent scenery. Mr. Nicholl's stay, we understand, will probably extend to a month or two, his central residence being at present in the romantic watering-place of Rathmullen, on Lough Swilly, and the public may anticipate some noble productions of art as the results of his sojourn in that picturesque region of his native land. It is hardly necessary to add that Mr. Nicholl is an Irishman—a native of Belfast—and that his well-earned fame belongs, reflectively at least, to Ulster, notwithstanding the universality of its extent in other respects.—*Derry Standard*.

MAYO ASSIZES.

The calendar of prisoners for trial, added to those persons on bail, presents a most gratifying proof of the diminution of crime in this county—particularly that class of crime with which the Courts of Assizes are most conversant. In fact, we believe that the entire cases for trial will not exceed ten, and the majority of these of a rather trivial character. But whilst we can congratulate the public on this change, we must not overlook the astounding fact, that at our Courts of Quarter Sessions there has been an amount of criminal business disposed of, particularly for offences against the person by violent assaults, resulting from intemperance, which threatens, unless checked with firmness and condign punishment, to become a disgrace to our county.

However, we must take the Assizes calendar as it is, and repeat that it presents a most cheering change as compared to former ones.

On the civil side of the court the business is very light, there being but eleven appeals from the decision of the late Assistant Barrister; and in records the following are the only ones which are likely to be tried:—

Wm. M'Cormack v. Rev. Michael Gallagher.

This is a right for sea-weed.—Walter J. Burke, attorney for plaintiff; Ignatius Kelly, attorney for defendant.

Tunny v. M'Hale.

This is an ejectment on the title.—Myles Jordan, attorney for plaintiff; Ignatius Kelly attorney for defendant.

James Clarke v. Francis Madden.

This is an action on a bill of exchange for money paid for defendant.—Lewis O'Donnell, attorney for plaintiff; J. C. O'Shaughnessy, attorney for defendant.—*Mayo Constitution.*

OUR MAIDEN ASSIZES.—It is a long time since we had a maiden assizes before the present one, "not within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant," and it was with great satisfaction the public witnessed on Thursday the presentation of a pair of white kid gloves to the Chief-Baron who seemed delighted at his good fortune in receiving the honour conferred, which falls to the lot of few in a life time. The gloves presented on Thursday cost five pounds.—*Drogheda Argus.*

WESTERN CIRCUIT.—WINCHESTER, July 18.

CROWN CIRCUIT.—(Before Mr. Baron Bramwell.)

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE EASTERN MONARCH TROOP SHIP AT SPITHEAD.

Charles Gardner, ship steward, was indited for the manslaughter of Robert Smith at Spithead, on the 3d of June. Mr. Collier, Q.C., and Mr. Poulden prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury; Mr. J. D. Coleridge defended the prisoner.

The Eastern Monarch was an Indiaman which had been engaged by the Council of India in the early part of this year to convey invalid troops. She sailed from Calcutta on February 10, called at Currachee on the 22d, and there took on board invalid troops; there were on board 352 men, invalids, 28 women, 55 children, the captain, and officers, and a crew of 65, making a total of 524 persons on board. She carried also a cargo, consisting mainly of linseed ond saltpetre; the linseed was stowed in the forepart of the vessel, the saltpetre in the after part, and there were also elephants' tusks and other products of India. She had a prosperous voyage, and arrived at Spithead, where she anchored between one and two o'clock on the morning of June 3. All seemed safe, and the people retired to rest. Between two and three o'clock an explosion was heard—a sudden crash as of the explosion of gunpowder; the hatchway and skylight in the after part of the ship were blown up, people were thrown from their berths upon the floor, great consternation ensued, men seeking their wives, shrieking women, their children, and in a quarter of an hour the whole vessel was in flames. The confusion only lasted a short time; thanks to the courage and fortitude of the captain and officers, of the military officers and the discipline of the troops, the unfortunate people were got out and landed in safety, with the exception of eight, who perished. A boy named Smith was very seriously injured, but he survived long enough to be taken to the hospital, where in the course of the next day he died. The magazine was in the after-part of the ship over the saltpetre, and it contained from 10lb. to 15lb. of gunpowder. It was separated from the gun-room by a sliding door. Every precaution was taken with respect to the use of lights. Four lanterns were allowed on the troop deck, with sentries over them, each of them was secured by a lock and key, No person was permitted to light a pipe, lucifer matches or anything of that kind below. Neither the steward nor anybody else was allowed to go into the gun-room without a bull's-eye lantern provided for the purpose. The gun-room was under the charge of Narracott, the chief officer, who gave the key to Gardner. After the explosion it was ascertained that between eight and nine o'clock on the previous evening Gardner had gone down to the gun-room, struck a match, lit an uncovered candle, and threw the match on the floor. This act was alleged to be the cause of the explosion and the subsequent catastrophe.

After an intimation from the learned Judge,

Mr. Collier withdrew the indictment for manslaughter, and a verdict not guilty was taken.

The prisoner was then arraigned on an indictment for misdemeanour, under the 239th section of the Act 17 and 18 Vic.—the Mercantile Act—which enacts "that if any seaman shall by breach of duty or drunkenness, do any act tending to the destruction or serious damage of the ship, or the loss of life of any person on board; he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour."

Similar evidence was adduced in support of this indictment, and.

The jury, after a brief consultation, returned a verdict of Acquittal.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—JULY 20.

A wash-woman named Jane Moran was charged with pawning several shirts belonging to the police. She pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a sum of 18s., or in default, to be imprisoned for fourteen days.

A woman named Hariet Byrne was brought up on remand, in custody of Sergeant Hogan of the G division, charged with stealing a quantity of leather, the property of Denis M'Kay, of No. 33, Back Lane. She was sent for trial at the next city sessions. On being removed to the station house she was searched, and five pieces of ribbon, three chip hats, some feathers, and a Holland jacket, were found in her possession, for which she could not account satisfactorily. It was subsequently discovered that these articles had been stolen from Mr. George Heather, Draper, of 16, Arran-quay, on the 13th inst. Mr. Hea ther identified the articles as his property. The prisoner was sent for trial at city sessions on this charge also.

A man named Thomas Murray was brought up in the custody of the police, and charged with the illegal possession of a pint and quart pewter measures. A witness named Armstead, a turnkey in the Richmond Bridewell, deposed that he saw the prisoners in a field opposite the institution breaking the articles in question with a stone. The witnes at once gave him into the custody of a policeman.

Mr. M'Cullagh, of 23 Lower Clanbrassil-street, identified the measures as his property, and the prisoner was sentenced to two months imprisonment with hard labor.

A man named John Murphy was sentenced to two months imprisonment with hard labor, for stealing three stones of new potatoes from a field near the Grand Canal.

CAPEL-STREET. WEDNESDAY, JULY 20TH.

PICKING POCKETS.—Three young, but talented professors of the light-fingered art were brought up in custody of Acting Inspector Craven; 6 G. charged with abstracting a handkerchief from the pocket of an unsuspecting and unknown individual, as he passed along through Capel-street. Acting Inspector Craven was watching, and looking anxiously about when he percieved the three juvenile offenders now in trouble deliberating; he watched their deliberations and soon witnessed their conclusion in the abstraction of the article in question. He captured the trio and conveyed them to the lock-up, in Green-street.

The case was remanded.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF BEEF.—Mary Smith was charged by Police Constable 109 C, with having in her possession, on Tuesday last, at Moore-street, 2½ lbs. of beef, for the possession of which she failed to account. The police constable observed the beef under her arm, and judging from her appearance, that she was neither willing or able to purchase it, questioned her as to how she became possessed of it; she gave him evasive and unsatisfactory answers, and he accordingly arrested her.

The magistrate fined her five shillings, or in default to be imprisoned for fourteen days

KINGSTOWN POLICE OFFICE—JULY 20.

(BEFORE F. T. PORTER, ESQ.)

A young lad named John Donnelly, was brought before the magistrates, in the custody of Police-Sergeant Byrne, 22 F., and charged with having absconded from Balruddery workhouse, and feloniously taking therefrom a suit of clothes, the property of the guardians. From the evidence of the Sergeant it appeared that upon the previous day he met the prisoner between the hours of four and five, a.m. As to how he came possessed of the clothes, he stated that he had been discharged from the union and was permitted to carry the clothes away with him In consequence of his, (Sergeant Byrne's) suspicious as to the truth of this statement, he took the prisoner into custody.

Mr. Porter remarked the case, directing the Sergent to communicate with the Workhouse authorities as to the alleged fact of the prisoners absconding.

ASSAULT ON THE POLICE.—Three men named respectively,

Matthew Day, James Creilly, and Owen Fox, were brought up in custody of Constable 77 F, and charged with assault and drunkenness. It appeared that the prisoners, who were upon an outside car, when first observed, proceeding along the Ulverton Road, Kingstown. Creilly and Fox fell off, and were assisted by the Police Constable in resuming their seats. No sooner had the good Samaritan, in the shape of 77, F, performed this kindly office than they rewarded him with a torrent of abuse. The latter however, not acting upon Christian principle, instead of "bearing all with humble spirit," attempted to conduct the turbulent gentleman to a stationary retreat. This they also objected to, and, accordingly, gave expression to their strange unwillingness to participate in the constables hospitality by a series of violent assaults; after much active expostulation their objections were at length overcome by physical force, and they were conveyed *en masse* to the retreat mentioned.

Mr. Porter sentenced them to be imprisoned for fourteen days each, and refused to accept bail.

NORTH DUBLIN UNION.

Wednesday, July 21, 1859.

The usual weekly meeting of the guardians of the above Union was held yesterday at the board-room of the workhouse, North Brunswick-street.

Henry J. M'Farlane Esq. in the chair.

The following other guardians attended:—

Mr. B. Norwood, J.P., Mr. Thomas Dooley, Mr. J. J. Butler, Dr. D. F. Brady, Captain Lindsay, D.L. and J.P. Mr. J. M. Hyndman, Mr. Thomas Arkins, Mr. G. Thorpe, M. J. Dodd, Mr. M. Flanagan, Sir C. C. W. Domville, Bart., D.L. and J.P., Mr. Thomas Dixon, J.P., Mr J. Norwood, T.C., Mr. L. Carton, Mr. H. Ingram, Mr. Thomas Cosgrave, Captain Darley, Mr. C. C. King, Mr. J. Sweetman, Mr. M. Gavacaro, Mr. James Mally, Mr. E. Hogan, Mr. F. Byrne, Mr. J. G. Rathbourne, J.P.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.

Remaining in the house as per last return, 1691; admitted during the week, 92; born, 2; discharged during the week, 74; died, 1; total remaining, 1710.

THE MILK CONTRACT.

At a former meeting of the board an application was read from the milk contractors to release them from their present contract of supplying milk to the Union, alleging that, in consequence of the very low price for which they contracted to supply the milk, and also the consequence of the great prevalence of disease amongst the cattle, they would be unable to fulfil their contract, without incurring very great loss. The board postponed giving any answer to the application until they procured an analysis of the milk from Dr. Apjohn, so that they might have an accurate idea of its quality. This analysis was now furnished to the board by Dr. Apjohn, and from it it appeared one contractor supplied milk containing nearly a quart of water to nine pints of milk, and another contractor nearly one quart of water to seven pints of milk. It was the opinion of Dr. Apjohn that water was the only adulteration in the milk.

Mr. Cosgrave said he thought the result of the analysis was most satisfactory; it clearly proved the milk contractors were honest and conscientious men, and had been supplying exactly the very description of milk for which the board had advertised. He would move, for the sake of the children and infirm poor in the Union, that the contractors, as they had desired it should be released from their contract, and that they board should advert se for proper milk, which they had not done before.

Mr. Flanagan seconded the motion, that the present milk contracts should be rescinded.

Mr. John Norwood was of opinion the contractors had shown themselves very honest men, by the milk which they had supplied; he thought, however, it would be establishing a very bad precedent to rescind any contract notwithstanding the circumstances, as other contractors might take advantage of it.

Mr. Malley concurred in the opinion, that if the milk contracts were rescinded every other contractor who disliked his contract would make a similar application.

Captain Lindsey stated that in voting for the rescinding of the milk contracts he would be solely influenced in doing so by the consideration that it would be solely for the ben fit of the sick and infirm inmates but more especially the child ren, (hear.)

Mr. Dooley observed, that he would support the motion for rescinding the contracts, if he saw any sickness resulting from the use of the milk, but he did not believe such to be the case.

Mr. Dixon observed, that the milk supplied was of very good quality.

Mr. Thomas Arkins remarked that it would kill the poor children and sick paupers in the house, who would suffer by continuing such contracts.

Mr. Cosgrave said he believed the milk in reality to be of an inferior quality.

Mr. Malley then moved an amendment, which was seconded by Mr. Dixon, to the effect that it was inexpedient to grant the application and that it should be refused.

A discussion having been taken on the amendment, it was carried by a majority of 15 to 9.

The Board shortly afterwards adjourned.

THE WEATHER.—Since we glanced at the state of the crops on last week, we have no reason to expect a change for the better, as no rain has fallen, and the country appears to be parched by excessive heat. As to grass there is scarcely any—and the hay being short in every district, will rise in value in proportion to the deficiency. Mangels look well, notwithstanding the effects of a scorching sun, but the turnips are in a precarious condition, unless it be the will of Providence to bless the country with rain. The potato crop will be very deficient, not more than one half the yield of last year, aud in general the tuber is small, while the late planting appears stunted, and acquiring a premature appearance of maturity. The wheat will, it is believed, be more than an average, and barley is an excellent crop. The oats are short, and there is reason to fear that the grain will be unproductive in upland districts. The harvest will be early, as in 1826 when the country was not visited with rain during a period of nearly three months.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

THE HARVEST.—The weather continues hot and dry, and the want of rain is much felt. The yield of meadows will be short of former years—extremely light, so that hay may be expected to be enormously dear during the coming season. Cereals of all kinds are fast hastening to maturity. It is believed that the yield of forage this year will not be more than one-half of what it was last year.—*Western Star.*

A WELL MARKED BURGLAR.—At the York Assizes yesterday, Louis Peter Nicholas Ernest was convicted of several daring burglaries. The prisoner is of Danish extraction, and he appears to have a spice of romance in his composition. He is about thirty-eight years of age of sallow complexion, middle height, wears gold ear-rings in his ears, and has many scars about his body. The right lower arm is marked, in blue ink, with the figures of a sailor, and a woman joining hands, and underneath are the letters A, N, A., L, J. N. E. and a ship with three masts. The left arm is marked in blue ink with the figures of a woman, or mermaid, and a letter M. in the centre of a heart: underneath the letters "M. M.," and a tree, a man, a woman, and a sea-horse, in red and blue ink intermixed, and the words "Anna Maria Gonzales." A serpent on the left wrist, a man's head in the centre of a ring on the back of the left hand. He has a small silver ring through the nipple of each breast, and on the centre of the breast, in blue ink, the figures of Christ and the cross, and a man on one side and a woman on the other, weeping. On the frnot of the left thigh, in blue ink, the figure of three men, and a serpent in a tree. On the front of the right thigh, the figure of an Indian warrior; calf of left leg marked in blue ink with the letters "P. L. S. M., M.S.S.;" right calf marked in blue ink with a crown, and the letters "M. K. M. S. W. S. P. N. C. H. S. C. S." He has also a red and brown mark near the bend of the left elbow.

THE GREAT VOLCANO OF MAUNA LOA, IN THE ISLAND OF HAWAII.—Accounts have been recently received of another eruption of this fearful volcano, which in violence far exceeds those which have already made Mauna Loa a tale of terror. It is remarkable that as far back as October, 1856, the Rev. T. Coan, in a letter written at that date from Hilo, states that although the Island of Hawaii was apparently tranquil after a recent eruption at Mauna Loa, he believed that a stream of lava was still flowing more than sixty miles longitudinally under its own refrigerated cover, and there were many signs in 1857 that the volcano was only slumbering. In September of that year, a lake in glaring fusion occupied the crater, and the great cauldron was observed to boil furiously on the southern side. It appears that the volcano burst forth on the 23d of last January. Several persons sailed from Honolulu to witness the stupendous phenomenon, and the following description of it is taken from the *Pacific Commercial Advertiser*:—"From the distance at which we observed it, about ten miles, the crater appeared to be circular, and perhaps 300 feet across. It may prove to be 500 feet, or even 800 feet across. The rim of the crater is surrounded by cones of stones and scoriæ, these cones constantly varying in extent, now growing in size, and again all tumbling down. The lava does not run out from the side of the crater like water from the rim of a bowl, but is thrown up in continuous columns like the Geyser springs, as represented in school geographies. At times this spouting appeared to be feeble, but generally, as if eager to escape from the pent up bowels of the earth, the lava rose to a height nearly equal to the base of the crater. The columns and masses of lava thrown out were ever varying in form and height. Sometimes, when very active, a spire or cone of lava would shoot up like a rocket, or in the form of a huge pyramid, to a height nearly double the base of the crater. If the mouth of this be 500 feet across, the perpendicular column must have been 800 to 1000 feet in height.—Then, by watching it with a spy-glass, the columns would be seen to diverge and fall in manner of shapes like a fountain."

MYSTERIOUS OCCURRENCE ON THE NORTH LONDON RAILWAY.—As a porter at the Chalk-Farm station of the line was, according to custom, looking through the carriages of a late train on Sunday night, he discovered in one of them an immense pool of blood. On more minute inspection of the carriage, the blood was found smeared about the seat and sides, and bespattered over one of the carriage doors. The discovery was immediately make known to Mr. King, the superintendent; and under his direction an inspector and several porters proceeded at once along the line from Chalk Farm to Bow, making inquiries at every station, and minutely examining the embankments and other likely spots, with a view of ascertaining any traces of blood, or any circumstances likely to throw a light on the discovery. Nothing was discovered, however; and, although another minute search was made yesterday, the whole transaction remains as yet a mystery.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS. Slight physical disorders often seriously affect the mind, and cast a shadow upon all around us. But these admirable Pills quickly put the physical system in order again, and the mind simultaneously benefits by the happy change. This medicine acts like magic, and turns the sick body into a sound one, and makes the sad man gay with almost incredible rapidity. They gently clear away all obstructions, purify the blood, correct depraved humors, give tone to the stomach, and renovate the whole system. They are composed of vegetable extracts, without the admixture of a grain of mercury.

SCOTTISH HISTORICAL RECORDS.—On Saturday last Messrs. Puttock and Simpson, of Leicester square, dispersed by auction one of the most remarkable and interesting series of Stage Papers ever brought to the hammer. They principally referred to the affairs of Scotland during the times of Queen Elizabeth and James I. The following were amongst the most noticeable:—Lot 1, a document signed by Cardinal Beaton, 2*l*. 18s; and two others, lots 2 and 3, 5*l*. and 4*l*. respectively. There were several letters of Mary Queen of Scots, viz. lot 17, 5*l*. 17s 6d; lot 26, 40*l*.; lot 40, 5*l*. 10s; lot 41, 5*l*. 10s. Lot 24, a letter of Maitland of Lethington, detailing the particulars of an interview with Queen Elizabeth, 12*l*. 10s; other letters of the same person sold for 4*l*. 5s, 8*l*. 2s 6d, 5*l*. 15s, 4*l*. 18s. Six letters of Sir Thomas Randolph, ambassador from Queen Elizabeth to James VI. of Scotland, sold in lots, for 69*l*. 7s. These letters were of the highest interest to the historian, detailing particulars of interviews with the Queen of Scots, referring to the murder of Rizzio, &c. Lot 29, a letter of Dudley, Earl of Leicester, in reference to Queen Elizabeth's illness from small pox, 6*l*. 5s; and another letter of the same (lot 84), 4*l*. 14s. Lot 37, a letter of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, 8*l*. Lots 51, 52, letters of James, Earl of Murray, the Regent, 5*l* and 7*l*. 15s. Lot 54, a curious paper, entitled "The apologie of or departur," 2 pages, described as being in the hand of John Knox, the Scottish Reformer, written on his flight from Scotland in 1566, 21*l*. Of Queen Elizabeth there were five letters bearing her sign manual; they sold in lots, for 36*l*. 15s. There were many letters of James VI. of Scotland, and I. of England. Of these, lot 106, of a few lines only, but entirely in his hand, sold for 7*l*.; another (lot 84) with postcript only in the King's hand, sold for 8*l*.; and a similar letter (lot 104) for 7*l*; the others being signed only, sold for lesser sums. Lot 108, four pages in the hand of James VI., being a fragment of one of his pedantic Majesty's learned theological disquisitions, produced 4*l*. 10s. Lot 130, a letter of Queen Henrietta Maria, 7*l*. 17s. 6d. Lot 154, a letter of Charles I., 5*l*. 2s. 6d. Lot 156, a letter of James, Duke of York, 1670, 8*l*.

CHARITY CHILDREN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—This morning six thousand children belonging to the various schools of the metropolis left London for the Crystal Palace. The storm of last night cooled the air, and the journey by water and rail was performed in comparative comfort. They moved in procession through the streets, headed by the churchwardens and beadles in their stately robes of office, and were in many cases accompanied by the parochial clergy. The great mass of children were safely deposited at the palace by the railway company, no accident of any kind having occurred, and immediately began to avail themselves of the various modes of amusement which were liberally provided for them.

IF A CLERGYMAN MARRY HIMSELF is the marriage valid? The House of Lords has heard arguments both for and against the validity of such an union in the case of *Beamish v. Beamish*. The facts are curious. Mr. Beamish, a clergyman of the Established Church, went to the house of Anne Lewis, in Cork, and there performed what was alleged to be a ceremony of marriage between himself and one Isabella Fraser, by reading in her presence, in a room in the house in question, the form of solemnization of matrimony used in the United Church as set forth in the Book of Common Prayer, and by declaring that he then took her to be his wedded wife, and by receiving her declaration, which she then made, that she took him as her wedded husband, he then placing a ring on her finger and pronouncing the blessing in the appointed form. After the ceremony the marriage was consummated. There was no clergyman in holy orders present at the performance of this ceremony of marriage except the Rev. Mr. Beamish himself, nor was there any one present in the room except himself and Isabella Fraser; but the performance of the ceremony was seen privily and without the knowledge of the parties, from an adjoining yard, though the party did not hear what passed between them.—The case is not yet concluded.

IMPORTANT INVENTION FOR RAISING STRANDED VESSELS.—We were much gratified on Friday, by the inspection of a model of an invention by Mr. William Coppin, which, from its simplicity and vast power, will tend to meet the great want that has hitherto been experienced in the raising of stranded vessels off the shore. The machine, which is worked by hydraulic lifting power consists of two vessels of unequal breadths, connected by powerful iron girders, and rigidly bound together on the deck, so as to appear one ship. There is a clear width between the two vessels of twenty feet, in the centre of which is a paddle-wheel driven by two engines of 200 horse power each. Along the side of the larger vessel are ranged four sets of shears, capable of lifting 600 tons each, while at the bow of the vessel is placed a pair of shears which will raise a weight of 800 tons. The shears are formed upon a new principle, which, while adding greatly to their strength and rigidity, dispenses with cumbrousness. The absence of any complicated arrangements, of multiplying chains, &c., simplifies the working of the apparatus, and will doubtless give a preference to this invention over all others yet adopted for a similar purpose. The inside of each vessel is subdivided into a number of water-tight compartments, and the smaller vessel is adapted for the reception of water in order to counteract the leverage and strain upon the larger one during the operation of hoisting. The increased width of the larger vessel compensates for the additional weight of the shears when the apparatus is inactive, and gives all the advantage of its additional displacement when lifting. The draught of the vessel is only 3 feet 9 inches, with coals on board and fully equipped; and it can be propelled at the rate of ten knots an hour to any point where its services may be required. The invention is that of Mr. William Coppin, of Londonderry, whose great experience and success in the raising of vessels for many years is, in a great measure, a guarantee for its practicability and ultimate adoption. Several eminent engineers, including Mr. Nasmyth and Mr. Hawkshaw, have pronounced warmly in favour of the invention which has been highly approved also by the London and local underwriters and merchants who have seen it. On Friday, Mr. Coppin attended at the underwriters rooms, and explained the construction of the model, which will also be on view to-day. All interested in matters appertaining to the mercantile marine service should avail themselves of the opportunity of inspecting this machine.—*Liverpool Morning News.*

RACES AND RELIGIONS.—The whole North American continent has only thirty-six millions of inhabitants, hardly as much as France or Austria. The whole of Central and South America has only twenty-three millions, less than Italy. European Russia, with its sixty millions, has as many inhabitants as America, Australia and Polynesia together. More people live in London than in all Australia and Polynesia. China Proper has more inhabitants than America, Australia, and Africa together; and India has nearly three times as many inhabitants as the whole of the New World. The result is, that our planet bears 1,288 millions of mankind, of which sum total 522 millions belong to the Mongolian, 369 millions to the Caucasian. 200 millions to the Malayen, 196 millions to the Ethiopian, and 1 million to the American race. Divided according to their confessions there are 355 millions of Christians (Protestants and otherwise), 5 millions of Jews, 600 millions belong to Asiatic religions, 160 millions to Mahometanism, and 200 millions of (unclassified) heathen.—*Athenæum.*

BIRTHS.

Barrington—July 18, at Fitzwilliam-square, North, the wife of Croker Barrington, Esq., of a son.

Fleming—July 16, at the residence of her father, Oak Grove, Bandon, the wife of John Gore Fleming, Esq., Head Inspector of National Schools, of a daughter.

Lacy—June 30, at Montreal, Canada, the wife of Captain Lacy, 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regiment, of a daughter.

Mahon—July 17, at 25, Leinster-square, the wife of Arthur Irwin Mahon, Esq., of a daughter.

Mulloy—June 21, at Carlton, Iowa, U. S., the wife of Coote C. Mulloy, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Bradford and Felton—July 16, St. Peter's, Eaton-square, London, by the Rev. C. C. Brown, W. Jocelyn Bradford, Esq., M.B., to Isabella, daughter of John Felton Esq., of this city.

Fitzgerald and Coulson—July 19, at Monkstown Church, by the Rector, the Rev. R. Macdonnell, the Rev. Augustine FitzGerald, Incumbent of Portadown, county of Armagh, to Catherine, eldest daughter of the late William Coulson, of Lisburn, county of Antrim, Esq.

Joyce and Daly—July 18, at the Roman Catholic Church of Castle-Daly, by the Right Rev. Dr. Derry, Walter Joyce, jun., Esq., of Corgarry-House, in the county of Galway, and Coratan-vally, in the county of Mayo, grandson of the late Walter Joyce, Esq., of Merview, to Louisa, second daughter of James Daly, Esq., of Castle-Daly, county of Galway.

Ritchie and Moncreiff—July 14, at Kilmarnock, James Ritchie, Esq., Sycamour Hill, county Galway, to Amelia Helen Moncrieff, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. R. S. Paterson.

DEATHS.

Baynes—July 14, at St. Matthew's Parsonage, Guernsey, the residence of her son-in-law, the Rev. DeLisle Dobree, Henrietta, the widow of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Baynes, K.H., Royal Artillery.

Cathcart—July 16, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 75, General Earl Cathcart, G.C.B.

Colles—July 14, at Kingstown, Anne Colles, aged twenty-four years, relict of Richard Collis, Esq., of River-view, in the county of Kilkenny.

Fawcett—July 17, at his residence, Upper Leeson-street, William Knox Fawcett, Esq., late 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, aged 65 years.

Moore—April 9, at Stanley, deeply lamented by her bereaved husband and family, Emma Jane, the wife of his Excellency Captain Thomas Edward Dawls Moore, Royal Navy, Governor of the Falkland Islands.

Strangways—June 19, at Armagh, Giles Robert, the infant son of the Rev. James M. H. Strangways.

Stuart—July 19. at his residence, Gracehill, near Ballymoney, Major-General James Stuart, C.B., for many years Secretary to the Government of India Military Department.

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Proprietor